

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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26TH CPSU CONGRESS

[Beginning today the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT will publish this special section devoted to the 26th CPSU Congress, containing greetings from foreign countries and parties; statements, interviews and articles by foreign delegations; and other Soviet comment and reportage on extra-congress activities of foreign delegates. Speeches and other proceedings of the 26 CPSU Congress will be covered under separate cover in a series of supplements to the DAILY REPORT.]

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ZHUKOV COMMENT ON REEMERGENCE OF NEUTRON BOMB

LD191503 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Feb 81 p 5

[Article by PRAVDA political observer Yuriy Zhukov: "The Neutron Bomb Is Back Again"]

[Text] Another political storm is raging in the West. It was caused by new U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger who, to the surprise of the U.S. allies, told a press conference that the Pentagon is reopening the question of producing neutron weapons and deploying them on their territory.

Readers can well remember the previous political storm in West Europe which raged in 1977-78, when Washington tried to force its allies to accept these truly barbarous mass destruction weapons, which in July 1977 Egon Bahr, general secretary of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, rightly described as "symbolic of a perverted mind." He said at the time that the United States "is standing the scale of all values on its head. The preservation of material assets is becoming the aim. People are becoming a secondary consideration. The thinking is that production installations, roads and communications systems could be used immediately "afterward." Progress, Bahr stressed sarcastically, is being able to dispose of corpses more easily than clearing the ruins of cities and plants.

At the time the whole world was shaken by a storm of indignation and protest. Some 700 million people put their signatures to a WPC appeal calling for a ban on the production of new mass destruction weapons, including neutron weapons.

Against this background on 7 April 1978 President Carter, in an attempt to dampen the protests, retreated and said that he had decided to "postpone the production of neutron weapons." But the Pentagon and the military-industrial complex continued to go quietly about their business. On 18 October 1978 the U.S. Department of Energy, which despite its innocuous name is engaged in the production of mass destruction devices, announced that it had "received instructions from President Carter to start assuming financial obligations from the funds allocated to it for fiscal 1979 in connection with the production of the W-70 mod warhead for the Lance missile and the W-79 8-inch artillery shell. With the assumption of these financial responsibilities President Carter's 7 April 1978 decision to start modernizing these two tactical systems is being implemented." As this report shows, work continued on the creation of neutron weapons.

Two weeks later, on 2 November 1978, AP reported that "the White House has said that Carter has given instructions to stockpile (!) the components of neutron warheads in order to reduce possible delays if he decides to produce finished versions of these weapons and send them to Europe. These warheads will be fitted to Lance missiles and built into 8-inch artillery shells."

Thus, on the one hand the public was placated (the decision has still not been made, they said) and on the other they had begun the "separate" production of the "components" of neutron weapons, which could be assembled without much trouble at all. But Washington realized that it was one thing to produce these barbarous weapons but quite another to ensure their deployment in West Europe: The actions of the millions-strong masses who blocked the neutron bomb which, as they put it there, "got out of hand," were too fresh in everyone's memory.

That is why, despite the fact that from time to time the Pentagon would use the press to remind people of its plans (17 February and then 20 April 1980), until the end of his presidency Carter was unable to bring himself to put this "explosive" issue before his allies.

During the election campaign the Republicans criticized Carter for "indecision." Reagan called for the neutron weapons to be deployed immediately in Europe and not to stand on ceremony with the allies. But election speeches are one thing and reality is another. Now all the signs are that it has been decided to sound out the allies' position: What will their attitude be to the new U.S. administration's call now?

Everything was organized in the real American manner. At a press conference on 3 February among the other questions addressed to Secretary of Defense Weinberger, a correspondent casually slipped in the following: "When can a decision be expected regarding the production of enhanced radiation warheads?"

Equally casually the secretary replied as though speaking off the cuff: "The modernization of theater nuclear forces with the neutron or enhanced radiation bomb, as it is known, whatever its official name, is of course among a number of questions which we still have to examine.... I consider the unexpected change in position when we (that is, the U.S. administration under Carter--Yu.Zh.) suddenly decided not to add this bomb to our arsenal to have been a mistake.... The opportunities which this weapon provides for strengthening theater nuclear forces are so great that we will very probably want to make use of it" (!!!).

The secretary added significantly that the U.S. administration will try to "persuade" the U.S. "allies and friends" in its efforts to obtain neutron weapon "deployment areas" on their soil.

Many leaders of West European governments and political parties were literally dumbfounded on reading these declarations in the newspapers. On 6 February the West German newspaper RHEINISCHE POST wrote the following in this connection: "Before NATO's 14 member-countries have had time to digest the so-called upgrading decision of December 1979 (this refers to the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in West Europe--Yu.Zh.), U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger has made a new proposal regarding the deployment of neutron weapons in Europe. The Americans have started a cycle of events which will be a stern test for the Atlantic alliance and will have repercussions for the European allies' internal political situations. The peoples of Europe are afraid of this mysterious weapon which destroys everything alive and leaves material resources unharmed."

"The plans regarding the neutron bomb are causing a storm in Europe," the British newspaper THE GUARDIAN wrote. It said that representatives of a number of West European governments share the view that "the U.S. plans are a threat to European security." Characteristically, every newspaper in London that day headlined Prime Minister Thatcher's statement that "the deployment of neutron weapons on British territory is unlikely," although, as the Conservative newspaper THE DAILY TELEGRAPH stated the following day, in actual fact "Margaret Thatcher's government intends to support the new U.S. plans."

"After all the troubles they had before President Carter changed his decision, the governments of the West European countries will scarcely want to go through the whole thing all over again," the British newspaper THE FINANCIAL TIMES wrote on 8 February. "At the present time Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is already having serious difficulties in connection with action by leftwing forces against nuclear weapons, and other countries like Belgium and the Netherlands are finding it hard to accept the NATO decisions on the deployment of cruise missiles in West Europe."

All the signs are that the Pentagon intends to ignore all these objections and protests. How else is one to explain the fact that in his interview with the Baltimore SUN on 9 February Weinberger ostentatiously repeated that he "supports the manufacture of neutron warheads"? He added that "this question will probably be discussed at the spring meeting of NATO defense ministers...."

But let us leave the NATO member countries' governments and ruling parties to clarify their relations with their "senior partner" for themselves. The implications of the problem which Weinberger has put back on the agenda are of greater interest to us. In his statements we see further proof that, stopping at nothing, bellicose U.S. circles are trying at all costs to achieve military superiority and to start ordering about the whole world, even though life has repeatedly shown that with the present correlation of forces in the world this plan is unrealisable.

One can recall Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's saying in December 1977, in reply to a PRAVDA correspondent's questions: "The Soviet Union is firmly opposed to the manufacture of the neutron bomb.... But if the West makes this bomb--for use against us, which no one is even hiding--it must clearly understand that the USSR will not remain a passive observer. We will be forced to respond to this challenge in order to safeguard the security of the Soviet people and their allies and friends."

In order to avert this dangerous new twist in the arms race, as a result of which the military balance would be restored at a higher level, the Soviet leaders stressed that the USSR will not start production of neutron weapons **PROVIDED** [printed in boldface] that the United States does not. All the socialist countries supported this position, and on 14 March 1978 delegations from the USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Mongolia, Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia jointly submitted to the Committee on Disarmament a draft convention on banning the production, stockpiling, deployment and use of nuclear neutron weapons.

This statement of the question was welcomed all over the world, and only then-President Carter hastened to tell a press conference that the proposal on a mutual renunciation of neutron weapons "has no meaning(!) on the European Continent." As a result of the efforts of U.S. diplomacy, followed closely by Chinese diplomacy, the Committee on Disarmament shelved the draft convention on banning neutron weapons.

Now that the new U.S. administration has publicly declared its intention of adding the neutron bomb to NATO's arms arsenal, the question of banning this weapon acquires a new edge and topicality. It is the task of all peace-loving forces to curb these reckless A-bomb mongers before it is too late.

SEABED TREATY COMPLIANCE REVIEWED ON ANNIVERSARY

LD191433 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 11 Feb 81 p 1

[Aleksandr Mozgovoy "International Review": "Peaceful Waters for the Oceans"]

[Text] It is 10 years today since the start of the signing in Moscow, Washington and London of the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Seabed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof. This agreement was concluded on the Soviet Union's initiative. It was a kind of prelude to a number of most important agreements on military detente in the early seventies. Everyone hoped that the Sword of Damocles represented by the nuclear threat would at last be removed.

However, military-industrial circles in the United States and NATO, and with them certain new world and old world politicians and statesmen, started setting the course of the Western ship for confrontation and militarist hysteria. This turn had a negative effect both on measures to lessen military activity in the world ocean and on international life in general.

The 1977 Geneva conference to examine the fulfillment of the treaty on the prohibition of the emplacement of nuclear weapons on the seabed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof called on all states to refrain from any actions which could lead to an expansion of the arms race in this environment.

In essence, Washington ignored the conference's appeal. Robert Oldridge, former chief engineer with the Lockheed Corporation which produces strategic missiles for American nuclear submarines, conducted an analysis of U.S. naval programs, in particular the Seaguard submarine detection complex. This complex provides for the creation of a system of stationary high sensitivity hydrophones and sonar sets deployed on the seabed, including on other countries' continental shelf. The Pentagon has already deployed this system off the U.S. Atlantic and Pacific coasts and also in the region of the Azores. A group of Australian parliamentarians recently visited Christmas Island in the Indian Ocean. They discovered a secret American underwater reconnaissance center there. The "supermen" from the U.S. Department of the Navy have established espionage devices for tracing ships even near the Andaman and Nicobar archipelagos, which belong to India. In Oldridge opinion the Seaguard program has a clear offensive thrust capable of violating the balance of strategic forces and giving the United States unilateral advantages.

An entirely different stance is occupied by the Soviet Union. Our country consistently advocates the demilitarization of the world ocean, of course, on the basis of the principles of equality and identical security. "We have never regarded as ideal a situation where the great powers' navies spend long periods plying the seas at the other end of the earth from their own shores," L.I. Brezhnev has noted. "And we are prepared to resolve this problem, but only on equal terms, as the saying goes."

The USSR proposed to the United States reaching agreement on withdrawing Soviet and American ships and submarines carrying nuclear weapons from the Mediterranean and put forward an initiative for talks on withdrawing ships carrying nuclear weapons from individual sea areas in the world ocean and on other possible measures to limit the arms race there. Last May the Warsaw Pact states came out in favor of discussing within the UN framework the question of limiting and lowering the level of military presence and military activity, whether in the Atlantic, Indian or Pacific Oceans, the Mediterranean or the Persian Gulf. At the 25th UN General Assembly session the Soviet Union repeated this proposal. Alas, no clear answer ensued from the West.

Why are the USSR and the other socialist countries persistently seeking concrete solutions in this sphere? The world ocean is the cradle of all life on earth. It has colossal biological, power and mineral resources which can and must be placed at man's service. But from year to year the ocean is being transformed into an increasing source of danger to civilization. A total of 5,440 nuclear warheads are deployed on U.S. naval submarines alone--more than half the entire U.S. strategic arsenal. Another 2,500 units of tactical nuclear ammunition are on board surface ships. Huge figures. And sinister new plans are maturing in Pentagon offices. The other day U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger announced that the possibility is being studied of deploying MX missile complexes on ships disguised as merchantment. In accordance with its "ocean" strategy the United States wants to turn the seas and oceans into launchpads.

Ships carrying nuclear warheads navigate thousands of miles from their own shores. They are not always able to maintain reliable contact with the country's military-political leadership. The commander may adopt a decision with irreversible consequences. So the responsibility for the world's destiny is "devolved." Recently we witnessed on two occasions how the computers of the North American air defence system erroneously raised the nuclear alarm. There is no need to explain how dangerous this is: The mistakes were discovered. But that was on land, where there is time to check and recheck everything. What if the computer which has "gone mad" gives an insane order to a nuclear submarine and its crew carries it out?

Imperialist expansion at sea is oriented not least against the developing states and national liberation movements. "He who is master of the sea is master of world trade," the English pirate (F. Ralley) once argued. "And he who is master of world trade is master of the earth's riches and the earth itself." Of course, the time of the (Ralleys) is gone, beyond return. But a predator is a predator, even with broken teeth. U.S. "vital interests" in the Persian Gulf are the dividends of the energy monopolies, which control the lion's share of the shipments, refining and distribution on world markets of Near Eastern "black gold." There are also rich oil deposits in the ocean bed in that region. "Big business" decided to "stake a claim" to them with the navy's help. It was by no means a coincidence that last summer J. Carter, without waiting for the end of the Law of the Sea Conference, signed a bill "permitting" American companies unilaterally to embark on extracting minerals from the seabed and the ocean floor beyond the bounds of U.S. jurisdiction.

At the same time Washington is trying to shift the blame by attributing to the Soviet Union "aggressive intentions" in the Indian Ocean. "The Soviet press is now writing a great deal about the American naval presence in the Persian Gulf region," W. Dyess, a U.S. State Department spokesman, stated, adopting a pose of injured virtue. "But there are Soviet naval forces there too." Yes, there are. But not in order to engage in international brigandage and plunder other people's riches. They are watching over our country's security.

The Soviet Union is a firm supporter of the idea of turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone. During his visit to Delhi L.I. Brezhnev put forward a doctrine of peace and security for the Persian Gulf. The USSR has proposed to the United States, other Western powers, China and Japan that agreement be reached on a number of mutual commitments including a commitment not to create foreign military bases in that region, not to deploy nuclear weapons there and to respect the sovereign right of the region's states to their own natural resources. The implementation of this range of measures would give new impetus to disarmament talks.

The oceans have long been routes of communication between countries. Today too they must link the peoples, not disunite them. Let the cradle of life on earth become an arena of peaceful cooperation.

FURTHER ON DEVELOPMENTS IN POLOVCHAK CASE

Foreign Ministry Portest

LD191516 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1448 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 19 Feb (TASS)--The USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs has handed a note today to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow in connection with the continued gross arbitrary actions in the United States regarding the family of Soviet citizens M.L. and A.M. Polovchak.

The note points out that despite the Polovchak's clearly and definitely expressed wish to return to the Soviet Union together with their under-age children the American authorities continue to hamper their departure from the United States. For more than 6 months two of the Polovchak children--their daughter Nataliya and their son Vladimir--have been in the hands of the American authorities as a result of which their parents, unwilling to leave their children to their fate in the United States, are deprived of the possibility of realizing their will and right to leave for their motherland. In the meantime the Polovchaks continue receiving threats that their third and youngest son will be taken away from them, and they are also threatened with physical violence if they do not renounce their intention of returning to the Soviet Union. The dignity of Soviet citizens as well as their parental rights to educate their children are being grossly and cynically flouted.

The note stresses that no judicial farce played out around the question of the Polovchaks' parental rights regarding their daughter Nataliya and son Vladimir can cover up the shameful fact that illegal and cruel actions directed toward breaking up the family and preventing its return to the Soviet Union are being perpetrated in the United States with the direct participation of the official authorities.

In again protesting the forcible detention in the United States of the Polovchak family of Soviet citizens, the USSR Foreign Ministry insists that the Polovchaks and their under-age children be granted the opportunity of leaving immediately and without hindrance for their homeland.

TASS Polovchak Interview

LD191308 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] Washington, 19 Feb. TASS--(TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov): "Our child has been forcibly taken away from us. Our state can be described only as horrible..." a TASS correspondent was told on the phone by M.L. Polovchak, the father of the family of Soviet citizens, whom the American authorities are keeping in the USA contrary to all laws, trying to take away their child.

"For four months now", M.L. Polovchak went on to say, "I have been out of job. When I fell ill another person was immediately hired in my place, and I was unlawfully sacked. They say that there is no and there will be no job for me. My wife is also threatened with dismissal, and she gets a pittance for a pay. We have almost nothing to live on. We are permanently threatened and told that we will never be given our child back, or on the contrary all sorts of promises are lavished on us, provided, of course, we stay in America. It is simply impossible to tell everything. The examination in court is permanently adjourned. Sometimes it seems to us that there is simply no way out of the situation..."

The tragic story has been dragging on since last summer and is nothing else but a deliberate anti-Soviet provocation. It has been staged with the knowledge of the U.S. authorities, including leading officials of the State Department, on whose consent a child under age was granted "political asylum". According to a police report, on the same day when M.L. Polovchak turned to Chicago police with the request that his son be found, former U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher gave instructions not to return the child to the family.

He is the same man, who is known to head the U.S. delegation at the talks with Iran on the release of American hostages--former officials of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. But it is precisely on his instructions that a family of Soviet citizens are kept actually as hostages, which is a violation of human rights, of the principles of morality and humanism, the spirit of the Helsinki agreement.

COMMENTARIES ON TERRORISM CHARGE CONTINUE

'Distorting Mirror'

LD191316 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0545 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Commentary by APN political observer Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Text] Hello, comrades! Each new administration in Washington tries to ride a new hobbyhorse, so as to strike a handsome pose on it in the foreign policy arena. This approach is in itself subjective. With this approach there is no need to bother one's head about the realities of international relations. But in the end there is not really much sense in it, even from America's own point of view, and it can often be totally harmful because instead of the important matters, secondary ones are brought to the fore. The international situation is seen, as it were, in a distorting mirror at a funhouse, but foreign policy is no laughing matter.

With the previous administration of President Jimmy Carter, the so-called human rights policy was, as we all recall, a hobbyhorse of this kind. And in the end, it really did prove to be "so-called." Whereas at the very beginning Carter hoped to gain some kind of political benefit from it, in the end this whole policy boomeranged on him, showing up Washington's demagoguery and hypocrisy.

The new administration of President Ronald Reagan has dropped this political ballast left over by its predecessors. It is trying to ride a new hobbyhorse. This time it is the struggle against international terrorism. Listen to what Alexander Haig, the secretary of state, promises the world. The problem of international terrorism, he says, is taking over from the human rights problem as the primary concern in American foreign policy under the Reagan administration. Again, as is seen, it is actually a secondary matter being brought to the fore, and again the international situation is seen in a distorting mirror as in a funhouse, but it is no laughing matter for the world if such a thesis is really the fundamental one in American foreign policy.

Inasmuch as Washington accuses Moscow of conniving in this same international terrorism and has decided to wage what could be described as a war of words on this question, one must reply with arguments which will hit the target accurately in two directions. First, it must be recalled that the Soviet Union is against international terrorism as a matter of principle. Second, it must be pointed out that it would be better for America to look at itself. The press has already cited instances of terrorism which have been raised to a state level in the United States. The most frequently recalled is the assassination department of the CIA. But the point is not only, and perhaps not mainly, this. The slanderous anti-Soviet campaign around this notorious terrorism covers Washington's policy of suppressing the national liberation movement, since in Washington's distorting mirror, the struggle of the peoples for national and social liberation is seen as a form of international terrorism, and the notorious hand of Moscow is also seen in it. This reinterpretation of what is really taking place is seen as justifying interference on America's own part.

So all this invention about international terrorism is viewed by the creators of Washington's foreign policy not least as an ideological justification for the support of antipopular, really terrorist, regimes, and, if necessary, to justify their own intervention. A current example of this is American policy as regards El Salvador, a small country in Central America.

El Salvador represents no threat to the national security of the United States. There are no really valuable raw materials there; only coffee and cotton, and coffee can be obtained from other countries, and the United States itself grows cotton.

So why not leave El Salvador alone? Here the class cowardice of the mighty United States is seen. It is not so much a matter of El Salvador itself, as the fear lest the process of social liberation spread to countries which the United States has traditionally regarded as its own backyard. In El Salvador, after a number of changes, a military-civilian junta is in power. The American press sometimes represents this as a balance of power between two extremes: one on the right, the other on the left. This is written in order to justify Washington's support for the junta and, at the same time, to prevent this looking like incitement to terrorism. But the scale of the terrorism is shown by this figure: Last year, almost 10,000 people were killed in El Salvador. Who killed them? Here are some data from a religious organization, the Salvadoran Bishopric. Eighty percent of these victims are on the conscience of the authorities. The other 20 percent are the work of rightwing organizations such as the so-called secret anticommunist army. Yet it is alleged in Washington that there are two forms of terrorism in El Salvador: leftwing and rightwing, and the junta is supposed to be moderate and should be supported. It is supported. The junta's officers are trained in how to deal with the peaceful population, how to bring the people to their knees by terrorism. Arms and equipment are sent to the junta and the rest of the world is told that it is Cuba's fault, or, in the final analysis, the Soviet Union's, since it all started with the October Revolution.

The New York TIMES, a respectable paper, in its own estimation at least, calls the idea of Cuba's guilt a crazy idea, and recalls that in the opinion of many governments--not, of course, the American one--the reasons for the struggle by the popular masses are not agitation from abroad, but extreme poverty and political repression. Leading American television observers are now reporting the beginning of a broad propaganda campaign against Cuba and the Soviet Union. A white paper of some sort is being prepared. It is intended to draw the countries of West Europe into this campaign too. Washington intends to send a special mission to explain so-called Soviet intentions. But it is to be hoped that the West Europeans can think for themselves.

The American press writes that El Salvador is becoming the first battlefield of the new administration's crusade against revolutionary changes in the world. Here it would not be out of place to go back to the beginning of the first sentence of the Declaration of Independence of the American colonists, who decided to liberate themselves by force of arms from the yoke of the English crown. All American children know this sentence by heart, but the adults seem to have forgotten it. The sentence is as follows: When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another--and so on. From the point by view of the present day understanding of changes in the world displayed by Washington, George Washington himself, the first president, was an international terrorist.

But this was a long time ago, over 200 years ago, and the present city of Washington, the capital of the United States, now declares that international changes are the result of Soviet or Cuban or some other, malicious design. If this were said merely for the sake of propaganda, for the sake of chalking up a few more points in the form of a few more deceived people, it would still smell, but it would be explicable. But if Washington itself believes its own assertions, and builds its foreign policy on this basis, this represents a serious threat to international peace. This begins to look like an invitation to an anticommunist crusade. Even U.S. allies in West Europe will not agree to standing behind Washington in this matter, and certainly will not salute it. This happened once before, when the United States practically unilaterally wanted, with the aid of terror, to bring the Vietnamese people to their knees. Comparisons between El Salvador and Vietnam have already appeared in the American press.

In general, in talking about the struggle against international terrorism, Washington is again trying on the uniform of world gendarme. It is reported that Alexander Haig, the secretary of state, intends soon to make an important political statement on this subject. We shall see whether it includes any political wisdom.

No Facts for Support

LD200448 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Igor Aleksandrov commentary]

[Summary] In its campaign against international terrorism Washington probably forgot about the proverb that people in glass houses should not throw stones. Facts about American secret service activities, including the overthrow of Mossadeq in Iran, the equipping of SAVAK, the enlistment of Mafia leaders to make an attempt on the lives of Cuban leaders and the hiring of an assassin by the CIA to kill Lumumba are well known. The list of examples showing that Washington resorted to terror against unwanted politicians can be prolonged. A Mexican paper recently commented that the CIA had a hand in the murder of Allende and his foreign minister. Inside the United States the administration gives a free hand to the Ku-Klux Klan, Cuban counterrevolutionaries and Zionists. The Zionists have assaulted Soviet diplomatic staff in New York. The U.S. standpoint on terrorism has been revealed in the authorities' attitude to the Brezinskases, who hijacked a Soviet airliner killing a flight attendant. The latest Soviet Foreign Ministry note points out that though the Brezinskases committed a major crime, the U.S. authorities took the two criminals under their protection. The USSR has pressed for extradition of the criminals.

"As for the Soviet Union's involvement in international terrorism, the authors of this ill-intentioned claim have found themselves in a ticklish position, since they have failed to back it up with facts. Such facts simply do not exist and this has been confirmed by no one else but the American officials themselves. As the New York TIMES reported recently, officials of the CIA, the intelligence department of the Pentagon and the State Department, who had been asked to collect documentary proof to the accusations put forward by State Secretary Alexander Haig, declared they were unable to do that. So much about the problem of international terrorism. Washington took advantage of the false pretext to launch another campaign hostile to the Soviet Union. This is at a time when all who cherish peace and security of the nations expect the new administration to respond favorably to the Soviet Union's initiatives concerning topical international issues. There are quite a few such issues both in terms of Soviet-American relations and in terms of normalization of the international situation as a whole."

KORNILOV: REAGAN PURSUING 'DANGEROUS COURSE'

LD192036 Moscow TASS in English 2012 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 19 Feb, TASS--TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes: The propaganda hullabaloo about the alleged "Soviet menace" that has been raised in the West, above all in the United States, continues and is heightened. The top echelons of power in Washington and even President of the United States Ronald Reagan himself are becoming ever more intensively involved in this campaign. It is Ronald Reagan that, delivering an address to the Congress on the so-called "program for economic recovery", proclaimed out loud that since 1970 the Soviets had invested 300 billion dollars more in its military forces than the United States. It is Ronald Reagan who alleged that the Russians took the line at a huge build-up of the armed forces and have a significant numerical advantage in strategic nuclear delivery systems, tactical aircraft, submarines, artillery and anti-aircraft defense which might be a "threat" to the United States national security.

The groundlessness of the President's statements aimed at intimidation is quite obvious. Suffice it to say that if one believes if only for a moment the "data" cited by the President and makes appropriate calculations it will turn out that the USSR's military spending accounts for all but 75-80 percent of the entire expenditures under the state budget.

Those who fabricate and supply to the United States President the clearly falsified "data" about the "growth of the Soviet military might" are unabashed by this. What is more, they did not even see the need to link somehow the "data" they invented with the figures that were used for the same unsavoury purposes by the previous Washington administration. It can be recalled in this connection that former chief of the Pentagon Harold Brown, for instance, alleged quite recently that since 1968 the USSR spent for military purposes 270 billion dollars more than that United States, so now it turns out that the President of the United States upped at one go the USSR's "military spending" by several tens of billions of dollars.

The assertions of the President of the United States about the alleged Soviet "military advantages" are as groundless. It can be recalled that a year ago none other than Secretary General of NATO Joseph Luns said that if all types of armaments are considered on the whole there is a rough parity of forces between NATO and Warsaw Treaty. U.S. Airforce Chief of Staff General Lew Allen, speaking in the Senate Armed Services Committee, confirmed the existence of an approximate parity in the strategic forces of the United States and the Soviet Union, stating that he does not think that there is a disbalance between the two countries in this respect. Then what is the need to intimidate the congressmen with the alleged "Soviet menace" now?

The answer to this question can easily be found in the very presidential programme for economic recovery. It should be said outright that this "recovery" looks strange, to say the least: The new administration intends to cut by billions of dollars the allocation for unemployment benefits and social benefits. The spending on relief for the hungry, to cut by a billion dollars the programme of medical aid to the poor and so on. There is only one article in the U.S. budget that, according to Ronald Reagan, will be unaffected by cuts--the huge military spending. The document of the White House setting out the presidential programme shows that the military spending of the United States will be increased in the 1982 financial year by another 7.2 billion dollars, and that by the year 1984 the present U.S. administration plans to bring the Pentagon's budget to the fabulous sum of 250 billion dollars.

Here's where the shoe pinches. What certain persons in Washington are concerned about is not at all the alleged "Soviet menace". They are concerned as to how, using as the cover the allegations about this nonexistent menace, they might push through the new military allocations unprecedented in the country's history that are so welcomed for the military-industrial complex so that, getting armed with a heavier and sharper sword they should conduct international affairs from the positions of strength. And while about this, the White House entirely ignores the experience of Soviet-American relations which shows convincingly that any attempts of the United States to disrupt the existing approximate balance of forces are senseless and prospectless.

Is there any need to mention what a serious concern is caused by the fact that, as this is shown by the President's speech, the present leaders of the United States intend to conduct the line at spiralling of the arms race, disregarding the lessons of the past and the interests of detente, to make a stake on power in politics. This is a dangerous course. It is dangerous for the cause of peace as a whole and, not least of all, for the United States itself.

REAGAN REPORTEDLY NOT TO LIFT GRAIN EMBARGO

LD191450 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] Reports from Washington say President Reagan has decided not to lift the embargo on grain supplies to the Soviet Union. Members of Congress who discussed this matter with the new President say his decision was prompted by the current chill in Soviet-American relations. Our observer Viktor Yenko comments:

Having decided to extend the grain embargo, the new master of the White House lost an opportunity [words indistinct]. What really matters is not whether or not American grain will be supplied to the Soviet Union. After all, we managed to do without this grain before and will continue to do so if necessary. [Words indistinct] his promise to lift the grain embargo against the Soviet Union and never use food supplies as a foreign policy instrument had swung millions of votes in favor of the then Republican candidate who is now president of the United States. Those were the votes of Americans hit by the embargo, and Ronald Reagan himself pointed out that because of the embargo the net profits of the American farmers dropped by 40 percent. The embargo also affected the U.S. taxpayers in general who lost more than \$10 million [as heard].

One does not have to be an expert to realize that many sectors of the U.S. national economy felt the consequences of blocking trade and economic exchange with the Soviet Union. This fact was admitted more than once by U.S. statesmen and economists. U.S. Agriculture Secretary John Block once told newsmen that restrictions on trade with the Soviet Union introduced by President Carter was a serious mistake. This view is also shared by congressmen who tried in vain to secure the lifting of the embargo. (?Still in all) Washington officials found it wise to ignore these facts and opinions and not make this concession to the Russians, as the New York TIMES called it.

The word concession itself seems to be out of place in the context of relations between two powers like the Soviet Union and the United States. If one has to use it, one could say that by lifting the embargo the United States administration would make a concession to plain commonsense and U.S. national interests. This was exactly what countries like Argentina, Brazil, Australia and New Zealand (?applied) when they refused to yield to President Carter's pressure concerning the embargo. This realistic view of the importance of trade and economic links with the Soviet Union was later also taken by Canada. After that the United States found itself in the role of a scapegoat who had to bear alone the burden of its shortsighted policy.

In the light of all this it's really hard to see the reasons behind Washington's latest move. One can't, of course, take seriously claims that the decision not to lift the embargo was prompted by a chill in Soviet-American relations. One can't expect to help things by putting more flies in the ointment. One simply has to bear in mind that the Soviet Union has not and would not tolerate any pressure to make it alter its foreign policy.

FURTHER COMMENT, REPORTAGE ON SPACE SHUTTLE

Cosmonaut Shatalov Comment

LD192020 Moscow TASS in English 1807 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 19 Feb, TASS--Journalists today met, at the press centre of the 26th CPSU Congress with the delegate of the congress, Soviet cosmonaut Vladimir Shatalov. He answered a number of questions.

One of the correspondents asked, in particular, about the training of French cosmonauts in the Soviet Union. "The French cosmonauts live in the same conditions as Soviet cosmonauts in Zvezdny Gorodok," Shatalov said. "We think that they feel very well here. They are hard-working and show the desire to learn the Russian language. Theoretical training is being successfully conducted in accordance with the schedule".

Dwelling on the arrival of an Indian cosmonaut to Zvezdny Gorodok, Vladimir Shatalov said that the Soviet Union is ready, as it has been officially stated, to receive him, and waits for the Indian side to resolve organizational questions.

Asked about the preparations for launching a transport spacecraft "shuttle" in the United States, General Shatalov answered that the program is promising and is of scientific and technical interest. It could make a contribution to the joint efforts by researchers in various countries to explore space.

Unfortunately, he said, scientific and economic aspects of that problem, judging by press reports, have been put in the background of late. Most often we read reports about the desire to use that program for implementing such ideas which have been lately advanced by a number of foreign leaders. This is an unpleasant and regretful fact. Space should serve the cause of peace and be used in the interests of mankind rather than be an arena of confrontation.

PRAVDA on Military Function

LD191625 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Feb 81 p 5

[Yevgeniy Rusakov commentary: "Visionaries from the Pentagon"]

[Text] Recently the U.S. Congress made an additional allocation of over \$200 million for the development of the reusable space shuttle. The legislators did not display miserliness although the cost of the craft had already almost doubled in comparison with the originally outlined sum of \$5.1 billion.

Both the Congress and the administration have lavished love on the shuttle program for one simple reason: Hopes are bound up with it for a new (for the umpteenth time) "technological breakthrough" in Washington's pursuit of the chimera of military supremacy. Even now the Pentagon is building up its hopes by deploying new weapons systems such as the MX mobile missile, cruise missiles, and the Trident missile-carrying nuclear submarines. But, before they have fully cranked up the present round of the arms race, the U.S. militarists are already tracing the outlines of its next stage, dreaming of creating a strategic balance of forces to their own favor virtually in the third millennium.

War in space? Unfortunately, this is not science fiction, but the prosaic reality of the Pentagon's militarist preparations, in which laser weapons and the space shuttle as a vehicle for these occupy an ever more prominent place.

"One of the first tasks of the space shuttle will be to test a targeting device for a laser weapon which can be put into orbit and which will be designed to destroy Soviet missiles," the Baltimore SUN writes. "An effective 'guidance and tracking' system will be of critical importance...because the laser put into orbit must be capable of accurately directing an intensely concentrated beam of light at missiles hundreds or thousands of miles away from it. Insofar as a laser beam passes freely through the earth's atmosphere, it will theoretically be capable of burning a hole in the missile's main body and thereby bringing about its in-flight destruction." It is also proposed to give the shuttle other military functions--the "inspection" of foreign space objects and the delivery of these for dismantling and destruction "if necessary," the placing of spy satellites in orbit and so forth.

Such are the Pentagon's strivings to use space for military purposes. The plans of the Washington militarists are aimed at undermining the efforts of peace-loving states, which are seeking to avert the spread of the arms race into new spheres, including space. The Pentagon's designs clearly contradict the will of the international community, expressed in the UN General Assembly decisions and other documents, calling on all states to carry out space research and to use space in the interests of peace and security.

ORLOV SCORES FASCELL COMMISSIONS' ACTIVITIES

LD191956 Moscow TASS in English 1819 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 19 Feb, TASS--TASS news analyst Igor Orlov writes: The so-called Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe based in Washington--a self-appointed "observer" of the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act--is pressing for more money to continue its activities, subversive in their essence.

This is shown by the hearings concerning appropriations for the above-mentioned commission now in progress in one of the subcommittees of the House of Representatives of U.S. Congress. The commission's chairman, Congressman from Florida Dante Fascell, speaking in Congress, advertised his activities, quoting mainly from the commission's report containing a standard set of lies about the Soviet Union and other socialist countries which are stubbornly accused, with clearly provocative aims, of "human rights violations".

The Fascell commission's report, permeated with the spirit of enmity toward the socialist countries, has not a single hint on a constructive approach to such pressing problems as the strengthening of peace and security, the build-up of mutual trust and expansion of international cooperation all of which are in the focus of attention of the Madrid meeting of representatives from the countries which took part in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The real state of affairs, though is also grossly distorted in questions pertaining to human rights in other countries, while the systematic violation of fundamental rights of millions of Americans, above all, national minorities, is passed over in silence. The report fails to mention police and judicial persecution of dissenters in the United States.

It is difficult to believe that the Fascell commission's report was compiled at a time when Andrew Young, former permanent representative of the United States to the United Nations, commenting on a fresh wave of racial repressions in the United States, stressed that not only U.S. policemen who murder black Americans should go on trial but the entire system of racism and oppression of national minorities in the United States should be condemned.

But since directly opposite views prevail both in Congress and the Washington administration, who are not at all going to condemn the system existing in the United States, there is little doubt that, despite the drive for economy started in Washington, Fascell and his commission will surely get new appropriations for continuing their slanderous activities against socialist countries under the hypocritical pretext of "monitoring" the observance of the Helsinki accords. For their main goal is to distract attention from the "orders" existing in their own home, the orders they would like to impose on other countries.

'NEW GUARD' SETS OFF TO 'OMINOUS ACCOMPANIMENT'

LD190949 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Feb 81 Morning Edition p 4

[M. Rostarchuk article under the rubric "Topical Theme": "To the Din of Militarist Debauches..."]

[Text] By tradition, Americans are inclined to judge a new president by the first 100 days of his stay in the White House, when the cold winds of pragmatism finally blow away the rose-colored petals of election rhetoric. The Republican administration's first 20 days at the helm of power have had a highly ominous accompaniment: A monstrous clanking, gnashing and wailing of great maneuvers has been added to the peal of provocative, inflammatory speeches by the administration's bellicose executives.

Indeed, the inaugural marches and fireworks had not died away when the silence and blue sky of California's Mojave Desert were rent by dozens of tank transporters, tanks, guns and aircraft--as the U.S. newspapers wrote, 6,000 men of the U.S. 7th Marine Brigade were "bombing and burning" their way through the desert.

These maneuvers by a subunit comprising the shock fist of the Rapid Deployment Force designed to conduct combat operations outside the United States are highly symbolic. The San Francisco CHRONICLE attests that "a scenario for mechanized war in the Persian Gulf and Near East region was being prepared" in them. In short, intervention was being prepared.

But the "wailing" in the Mojave had not died away when the engines of 400 B52 and FB11 strategic bombers roared at 70 USAF bases, and in California itself two Minuteman-III ICBMs gave a starting roar and sped away through the stratosphere toward Kwajalein atoll in the Pacific. The unprecedentedly large-scale "Global Shield-81" maneuvers had begun. In all, 100,000 servicemen and 800 combat aircraft are operational in these 20-day long annual maneuvers--this year the largest in their 35-year history--conducted by U.S. Strategic Air Command over the territories of the United States, Canada, Greenland and the expanses of the Atlantic and Pacific.

Here the war hysteria had a quite definite direction, since the aim was to carry out a comprehensive testing of the combat readiness of nuclear weapons delivery vehicles and of their ability to strike at an enemy in the shortest period. At which enemy? "The origin of the threat is well known," a Strategic Air Command spokesman stated to journalists in a manner equally meaningful and provocative. Who is threatening whom is indeed well known: The Pentagon needs "Global Shield" to conceal the imperialist policy of blackmail and aggression.

Even these "war games" are not the last this month. The strategic bombers' white contrails will still be in the sky when the 2-week Omani-U.S. maneuvers begin in Oman with the participation of the Rapid Deployment Force. During these maneuvers it is proposed to liaise in the course of combat operations. Against whom? The Sultanate of Oman's Persian Gulf neighbors?

It is hard for the international community to find a justification for the fact that Washington's new guard is setting up its 4-year watch to the roaring and clanking of militarist debauches. Alas, the war hysteria has gripped not only the marines, rocket gunners, pilots and their chiefs in the Pentagon. The militarism bacillus has also affected the legislating fathers, who are preparing to pay the Pentagon the record sum of \$220 billion in fiscal 1982, and the corporation chiefs working for war are anticipating fabulous new profits.

It must be remembered, however, that once set in motion, the flywheel of military preparations is very hard to stop.

MILITARY EXERCISE LABELED 'DANGEROUS DISEASE'

LD191003 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Feb 81 p 5

[Correspondent A. Tolkunov "Rejoinder": "Dangerous Games"]

[Text] New York, 10 Feb--On 8 February 1981 the United States was attacked by the enemy. In response to a Russian strike more than 400 nuclear bombers and fighters took to the air....

Fiction? No, this is how the "Global Shield-81" maneuvers are being held.

"It was a sham attack. Within the framework of the maneuvers we have to rehearse cooperation between air force formations," M. MaRamey, the Pentagon official responsible for the maneuvers, declared.

These maneuvers have now been going on for 2 weeks. As AP reports, the 8 February "rehearsal" was "the biggest air force operation for 35 years." That is, since World War II.

The militarist fever proved very infectious. The new administration began its reign with a frantic anti-Soviet campaign. Now the fanning of the "Soviet threat" myth has been passed on to the command posts of "Global Shield-81."

A very dangerous disease in our nuclear age. All the more so as it has also infected the Pentagon's computerized warning systems. As though in a delirium, from time to time they sound a false alarm, reporting an "enemy attack." Is it not time for the Pentagon to cure itself of this disease and stop the games, which are so dangerous for the whole world?

PRC REMINDED OF 'ABORTIVE' ATTACK ON VIETNAM

LD191647 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Feb 81 p 5

[Valerian Skvortsov "Commentator's Column": "Provocations Continue"]

[Text] Reports are coming in practically every day about Beijing's provocations on Vietnam's borders. The shelling of its territory, raids by saboteurs, incursions into coastal waters--that has been the situation for a long time now in the SRV's northern provinces. Psychological warfare, espionage and acts of sabotage are carried out from Chinese territory against Laos too. Beijing is openly knocking together an emigre "government" for Kampuchea. The maintenance of a state of "neither war nor peace" and the whipping up of tension are still the PRC leadership's political course with respect to Indochina.

Events which took place 2 years ago on the Vietnamese-Chinese border showed how dangerous and aggressive this course is. Everyone remembers the 17 February 1979 incursion into the SRV by 44 Chinese divisions, formed into 11 armies with a total of more than half a million men. This was a manifestation of the policy of great-power chauvinism and hegemonism. The ignominious act of attacking a socialist country which had only recently heroically repelled U.S. aggression clearly demonstrated to the peoples the fact that the Beijing leadership is moving toward turning China into an ally of imperialism.

As the leaders of the three Indochinese countries--the SRV, Laos and Kampuchea--state, in the conditions of China's continuing hegemonist policy tremendous significance is attached to the further strengthening of those states' fraternal friendship and combat solidarity. The three countries' peoples respond to Beijing's threats to teach Vietnam a "second lesson" and its attempts at flagrant interference in the internal affairs of Laos and Kampuchea by rallying their ranks under the leadership of Marxist-Leninist parties. The combat solidarity, friendship and mutual assistance of the Indochinese states are strengthened by the support they have been and are accorded by the Soviet Union, the other fraternal socialist countries and all progressive and peace-loving forces.

The Indochinese countries counterpose an active, constructive foreign policy to Beijing's hegemonist course. Its main aim is to ensure peace and security not only for themselves but for the whole of Southeast Asia. At the recent conference of foreign ministers of the SRV, Laos and Kampuchea in Ho Chi Minh City the readiness to sign bilateral treaties with the PRC on peaceful coexistence was clearly stated.

The Beijing military's abortive, barbarous foray against Vietnam 2 years ago and the failure of the armed attempt to break through into Indochina and further into Southeast Asia resulted in political, military and moral defeat for China's top leadership. Any attempts to repeat the adventure will undoubtedly end in the same way.

TERRITORIAL DISPUTE THREATENS JAPANESE FISHING

LD190841 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 14 Feb 81 p 5

[I. Makarov commentary: "Hindering Businesslike Cooperation"]

[Text] The past year has been a difficult one for Soviet-Japanese relations. With the authorities' approval a powerful anti-Soviet campaign has been launched in the Land of the Rising Sun. To its accompaniment steps have been taken to curtail ties between our countries, particularly in the political, trade and economic spheres.

Take ties in the fishing sphere. In Japan they have often been called the bridge of friendship between our two countries. The comparison is just. Both states are major fishing powers operating in the same regions of the northwest Pacific.

Our cooperation in this sphere has a history of many years' standing. It has had a positive effect on the general atmosphere of relations between the two countries and has repeatedly helped to improve them. The most vivid example is the conclusion in 1956 of the Soviet-Japanese convention on fishing in the open sea in the northwest Pacific which facilitated the restoration of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Japan.

A fundamentally new situation was created in world fishing in the second half of the seventies. In succession, countries with outlets to the sea began establishing 200-mile fishing and economic zones. The USSR, too, was compelled to take measures to preserve its live resources and regulate fishing off its coasts. In May 1977 Japan took similar measures. All of this required a substantial restructuring of fishing and of the old system of treaties and agreements. Intergovernmental agreements were concluded on fishing off the USSR's shores in the northwest Pacific and off Japan's shores, as was an agreement on cooperation in the fishery sphere.

Japanese officials frequently say that the Land of the Rising Sun would like to develop relations with the Soviet Union and stress their intention to pursue an independent foreign policy course. What actions have they taken to confirm their assertions? They have been declared 7 February "Northern Territories Day." They have been popularizing in every way their illegal claims to the Soviet Union's Kuril Islands. They have decided to introduce in primary schools a special course on "northern territories" problems....

All this is evidence of the escalation of the Japanese leadership's unfriendly attitude toward the USSR. And this campaign is presented as a reflection of the Japanese people's aspirations. In fact it is all quite different. On the northernmost Japanese island of Hokkaido, close to the border with the USSR, stands the city of Nemuro. Tokyo is trying to present it as a citadel of the "movement for the return of the northern territories."

But ASAHI, one of the Japan's largest newspapers, has published a reportage from Nemuro, the bulk of whose inhabitants are connected with fishing in some way. The newspaper writes that local fishermen are becoming increasingly uneasy because the whipping up of the campaign of territorial claims against the USSR is damaging Soviet-Japanese relations in the fishing sphere. A leader of the largest fishing cooperative in Nemuro expressed the inhabitants' feelings. He made it plain that Japanese fishermen do not wish to be party to such actions.

Our state has repeatedly shown its good will. Japanese fishermen were able to continue salmon fishing in the northwest Pacific last year. Agreement has been reached extending for this year the agreement on fishing off the coasts of the USSR and Japan.

The Japanese side frequently resorts to the thesis that politics is politics and fishing is fishing. It supports the development of ties with the USSR in this sphere and their further stabilization and switch over to a long-term footing. However, can this aspect be separated from the overall system of Soviet-Japanese relations?

Our country has repeatedly stated its desire to develop good-neighborly, mutually beneficial ties with Japan in all spheres. This course is consistently pursued in practice. It is well known, however, that one side's efforts are insufficient. For good relations of a stable character the minimum requirement is that unfriendly steps must not be taken.

IZVESTIYA REVIEWS BOOK ON USSR-DPRK RELATIONS

LD191527 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Feb 81 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "An Important Publication"]

[Text] A collection of documents and materials entitled "The Soviet Union's Relations With People's Korea, 1945-80" ("Otnosheniya Sovetskogo Soyuzo Narodnoy Koreyey", 1945-80) has been published by the Nauka Publishing House. The collection was put together by the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Oriental Studies, the USSR Council of Ministers Main Archive Administration and the USSR Foreign Ministry Historical and Diplomatic Administration.

The documentary materials reflect very important events associated with the Soviet Army's liberation of Korea, the USSR's assistance in developing the DPRK national economy and the struggle of the USSR and the DPRK in the international arena to strengthen peace on the Korean Peninsula and for a just solution of the Korean question.

Many of the most important documents in the collection characterizing the USSR's relations with People's Korea are published for the first time and are drawn from the USSR Central State Archives, the Ministry of Defense Central Archive and the USSR Foreign Policy Archive.

The materials in the collection are of interest to scholars, specialists in international affairs and a wide range of readers interested in questions relating to Soviet foreign policy.

DELEGATION MEETS AFGHAN BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVES

LD191530 Moscow TASS in English 1503 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] Kabul, 19 Feb, TASS--A meeting of representatives of Afghan business circles with officials of the USSR representation in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was held in Kabul. It was attended by deputy ministers, presidents of leading Afghan firms and government organizations, representatives of trade circles.

The participants in the meeting have noted the good relations of long standing in the field of trade between Afghanistan and the USSR.

The Soviet Union, they pointed out, has always extended a helping hand to Afghanistan assisting that country's economy in lessening the baneful consequences of the negative processes in the world capitalist market. The northern neighbor is giving essential aid to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in meeting its demand for machinery and equipment, transport facilities, oil products, ferrous metals and a number of other goods. The USSR accounts for a considerable part of Afghan exports, including such products as gas, carbamide, citrus fruit, wool, cotton fibre, dried fruit, etc.

The volume of Soviet-Afghan trade reached in 1980 the record sum of 670 million dollars. There has also been a change in the structure of Afghan exports to the USSR, which now include materials, among them lazurite, cotton fabrics, undressed sheepskin, etc. The high rate of the development of Soviet-Afghan trade has made it possible to top the target figures, which were envisaged by the agreement on trade for 1976-1980.

Trade with the Soviet Union is beneficial: Soviet products, which are indispensable for Afghanistan's economy, are in broad demand in our market, stressed A. Maksoudi, a noted representative of Afghan business circles. In exchange for the Afghan staple export items we have an opportunity to purchase machine-tools and other machinery, equipment for starting the production of a number of industrial goods on the basis of our own national materials. The development of trade between the two countries, he said, is of a mutually beneficial character and contributes to strengthening friendship between the Soviet and Afghan peoples.

MOSCOW PAPER ON PARTY YOUTH ROLE IN KABUL

LD191215 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 15 Feb 81 p 3

[Report by I. Shchedrov: "One Day at the District Committee"]

[Excerpt] Kabul-Moscow, February--Kabul has about 900,000 inhabitants. In the fifth district--not the most populous, a district where there is not a single industrial enterprise--the count is tens of thousands of people.

If we are to believe what the Western and Beijing radio stations broadcast and what their press writes, the schoolchildren and students of this district and indeed of all Kabul almost unanimously oppose the people's power. "Yes," the comrades from the district committee say, "in February and in spring and summer last year there were acts of provocation, organized by small groups of the counterrevolutionary underground's yes-men among the pupils and students. But they were not supported by the majority of young people. And as for the alleged boycott of the educational establishments, this is utter nonsense and fabrication."

When they have nothing of moment to say, the enemies slander, and the truth is that cells of the Afghan democratic youth organization and Pioneer links and teams have been created and are operating actively in all Kabul's elementary and high schools, even though today joining the ranks of the youth and Pioneer organizations means struggling against counterrevolution, frequently in difficult circumstances and at a daily risk to one's life. Their Comrade (Yusuf) died in a clash with the enemies. He was traveling to Ghazni on a mission from the organization. It was there on the road that the battle started--his last battle for the revolution.

About 15 people crowded into the district committee secretary's cramped office. Primary organization secretaries and activists were gathered for a brief conference. Here I made the acquaintance of a thin mop-headed boy. His name is (Farid Balyuch). He is from the (Shershaysur) boys high school. (Farid) recently celebrated his 18th birthday. Some 180 members of the Afghan Democratic Youth Organization, elected him secretary of the (Shershaysur) high school primary organization.

"The situation is complex. The imperialist and Maoist secret services and counterrevolution are making a big gamble on student youth. After all, just a few years ago in a country where four-fifths of the population were illiterate it was not the poorest who studied in the elementary and high schools," (Farid) reasons aloud, as he shows me round the school.

Of course, among high school pupils there are also those who treat the people's power with caution and even hostility. Here not the least part is played by the social environment: family and parents. There are pupils like that. But the tone in the elementary and high schools is now set by the members of the Afghan Democratic Youth Organization. Dozens of pupils in the senior grades from the (Shershaysur) high school are fighters in detachments for the defense of the revolution. There are far more who want to join. An agitation and propaganda section, was created recently for which over 50 high school pupils signed up voluntarily.

The boys actively help in eliminating illiteracy among adults. The high school pupils have frequently taken part in "subbotniks," held here on Friday--the day of rest throughout the Muslim East.

Difficult? Of course it is not easy. But the boys realize that they cannot do otherwise. Why have they joined the revolution? There are different answers, but they all ultimately come down to one thing: Only the revolution enables the people and the country to put an end to backwardness and poverty, tyranny and injustice. Surely it is not possible to come to terms with the fact that in a country whose history goes back over 2,000 years, in the motherland of Alisher Navoi, over 13 million of the population of 15 million are still illiterate?

...The Pioneer organizer in the district committee, also bearded, is 20-year-old (Nasir Vali). Incidentally, he is a school-fellow of (Farid Balyuch) at the (Shershaysur) high school. In the spring of 1980 the first Pioneer organizations were created in Kabul. And in the summer of the same year 9 teams and 60 detachments with a membership of almost 500 little girls and boys were operating in the fifth district.

Even without explanations it should be clear that both the boys and the Pioneer leaders love their leader--love him, it must be supposed, for his revolutionary endurance, fearlessness, and indomitable fantasy and imagination.

It is not that simple to be a Pioneer in an era of transition when the foundations of the traditional Muslim structure are still strong, when your mother and other relatives still frequently go about in yashmaks, when, in accordance with the old customs, a life in the home is prepared for a little girl and when even the appearance of a boy and girl together on the street can give rise to condemnation from passers-by.

On ordinary days Afghan Pioneers do not yet wear uniforms and do not organize marches through the streets to the sound of drums. In school they struggle for good or excellent marks and discipline. And this is also a front of the struggle, where counterrevolutionaries try to provoke pupils to boycott classes and to take part in hostile demonstrations, and they also help their older comrades and the people's power in eliminating illiteracy and providing municipal services. At the Pioneers' initiative, circles of young artists and poets and sports circles have emerged in the schools....

You should have seen the performances of the first Pioneers' revolutionary song ensemble in the fifth district. A choir of 10 girls and 10 boys is also, if you like, a bold new undertaking. They gave their first concert in May 1980 for students of the Polytechnical Institute. It was a moving event both for the performers themselves and for the audience--the students and teachers of the country's first technical higher educational establishment. The school ensemble frequently opens its program with the song "The Free Country of Afghanistan...."

The youngest member of the Afghan Democratic Youth Organization district committee is called (Khaled Mokhammed). He is 14 years old. He is studying at the (Gavori) school. (Khaled) grew up in the family of a worker, an auto mechanic. As a boy, like his sisters and brothers he helped his father and his comrades--members of the underground. The older children, he and his sister, are now members of the Democratic Youth Organization and his small sister (Anakhita)--she is 8 years old--was recently admitted to the Pioneers. "In short--a revolutionary family," (Khaled) says proudly. "A family of like-minded people." His father is one of the leaders of the Afghan trade unions.

(Khaled Mokhammed) together with his comrades guards the district committee. The fifth district organization members learn a great deal from the history of the Soviet Komsomol.

The pupils at the (Saydzhamaluddin) secondary school--it has about 100 democratic youth organization members out of 1,000 pupils--entrusted (Same Etamat) with the post of deputy secretary of the youth organization. Every night over 20 senior grade pupils take part in keeping order and security in the city.

Some of them helped to save the high school and elementary school girls poisoned by saboteurs in Kabul last summer. Everything began in a seemingly commonplace way. During classes at the "Surayay" girls high school an unusual smell was suddenly noticed; it was like the aroma of ripe apricots. Then, one after another, the young women began to lose consciousness. And then the fight for their lives began, lasting several days. The boys immediately liaised with the Afghan Democratic Youth Organization Central Committee and the Ministry of Health. Those who were severely poisoned were immediately sent to the nearest hospitals.... Everything was not so simple: even the composition of the toxins was unclear, but American markings could clearly be seen on remaining fragments of gas grenades.

The saboteurs poisoned several water sources near kindergartens at the same time. And the youth organization activists were the first to come to their aid. At their own risk and responsibility the boys tasted the water from which the children's food was prepared. How could they act otherwise when the life of children was threatened and every second counted.

I returned to the Kabul Hotel from the district committee toward evening, crossing the entire city. The vast grain elevator and bakers buildings sped past, on my right this time. Saboteurs recently infiltrated into the city tried to put them out of action--to blow them up. But nothing came of it. The boys from the detachment for the defense of the revolution helped to render the counterrevolutionaries harmless.

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH POLAND SIGNED IN MOSCOW

LD192134 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1935 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 19 Feb (TASS)--Today a protocol was signed here on trade turnover and payments between the USSR and Poland for 1981. The volume of trade turnover will reach R8.4 billion and will exceed the level of trade turnover reached in 1980.

The protocol enshrines the positive results of mutually advantageous cooperation achieved in fulfilling the agreement on trade turnover and payments between the two countries in 1976-80.

In 1981 further development will be achieved by specialization and cooperation in production between the USSR and Poland. Increases are planned in mutual deliveries of modern types of machine, equipment and instruments, which will lead to further technical progress in the branches of industry of the two countries.

In 1981 the USSR will supply Poland with metal-cutting lathes, mining equipment, road-making machines, motor vehicles, tractors and agricultural machines.

The Soviet Union will satisfy a considerable part of Poland's requirements for the main kinds of fuel and raw material commodities. In 1981 supplies to Poland of oil, natural gas, iron ore, ferrous and nonferrous metals, timber, cotton and other goods will be continued.

The protocol provides for deliveries to the USSR of machine tool equipment, transportation equipment, road-building machinery, equipment for the chemical industry, agricultural machinery and other equipment, as well as other goods.

The protocol creates a firm basis for the further planned development of trade and economic links between the USSR and the Polish People's Republic.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of friendship, comradely mutual understanding and businesslike cooperation.

The protocol was signed by USSR Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev, and Polish Minister for Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy Ryszard Karaski.

COMMENTATOR RAPS POLISH SOLIDARITY 'POLITICKERS'

LD191245 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Feb 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Druzenko dispatch: "Firm Stance"]

[Text] Warsaw--The forthright, impartial discussion of the lessons and consequences of the crisis that has arisen in the country which took place at the Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum and the Polish Sejm session is still making a profound impression on Poland. That was probably the first time in the last few tension-filled months that the situation in the country had been defined so keenly and disturbingly and with such a degree of responsibility for the fate of the country. The Polish United Workers Party categorically and unambiguously stated: The socialist foundations of People's Poland are indestructible and Poland has been and will remain an inseparable part of the socialist community.

The party unconditionally declared: There must be no chaos in the national economy, no undermining of the political foundations of the people's unity or creeping counter-revolution, no matter in what garb it may array itself. "Let everyone be aware that we will defend socialism the way we would defend Poland's independence," S. Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, stressed at the Central Committee plenum.

That stance is meeting with complete understanding and support from the Polish people. The decisions of the Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum and the results of the Sejm session, at which Army Gen W. Jaruzelski, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, delivered the keynote speech, are now the focus of all Polish society's attention. And that is understandable: The crisis has gone too far and people are too tired of the constant tension caused by the escalation of the strikes and the disorganization of economic life. The need for a normalization of the situation is too vital. So the resolute call for tranquillity, order, self-discipline and creative labor, the call from the PZPR--the Marxist-Leninist vanguard of the working class--the call from representatives of the alliance parties and from all strata of the population elected to the supreme organ of state power, simply had to come, had to be heard. The call was dictated by the supreme national interests of People's Poland.

In recent weeks I have visited various regions of the country and various labor collectives. In my conversations with people I have sensed growing alarm and a keen interest in ensuring that the dangerous course of events leading toward the undermining of the foundations of the people's state and the country's economic potential is stopped at last and that a resolute rebuff is being dealt to the antisocialist forces that are fueling an atmosphere of tension and anarchy and have set themselves the goal of dismantling socialism in Poland.

I remember a meeting at an ordinary Polish enterprise--the combine plant in Plock. Four cadre workers--Jan Brzezinski, Jan Szelengowski, Tadeusz Rubinski and Jozef Kortz--had come to the plant party committee. Their total length of service at the enterprise was more than 100 years. In a state of agitation, interrupting and supplementing one another's remarks, they said: "We did not spare ourselves when the plant--the present modern, powerful plant--was just getting on its feet. We remember the way it grew up in the steppe, the way we had to teach yesterday's peasants work skills and standards, the way we built up production, the effort we devoted to solving the technical and social and everyday problems. Is all this simply to be forgotten now?" People with that kind of social and labor experience have plenty of wisdom and steadfastness, and it is not all that easy (or, to be more accurate, it is impossible) to blunt their class feeling [chutye]; they are perfectly well aware of who is the true defender of their interests and who is merely posing as a "defender."

That is why they spoke with such disquiet, bitterness and anger of the constantly deteriorating situation in the country, of the antistate activity of the politickers operating beneath the mask of "the Social Self-Defense Committee--KOK," of the extremists in the Solidarity trade union association who have openly embarked on the path of subversive political activity, and of the need to resolutely oppose these forces hostile to socialism. The firm stance, thoughts and aspirations of the veterans, like the thoughts of all working people in Poland, were profoundly and cogently embodied in the decisions of the Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum and in the broad debate at the Polish Sejm session.

A little while ago, at a big machine building plant in Poznan, I noticed a slogan displayed on the noticeboard of the Solidarity trade union association's plant commission: "The truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth!" Like many of the new trade union association's slogans, it sounds attractive. But to what truth does it refer? If it is the truth of life, the logic of political struggle, then that is (and time is a witness to the fact) that as their activity has developed, certain Solidarity leaders, along with their "experts" and "advisers" have revealed their true face increasingly clearly, have increasingly exposed the gulf between their slogans and actions and have increasingly confirmed working people in the thought that politicking has nothing to do with defending working people's interests.

It is appropriate at this point to cite a few lines from a letter from Kazimierz Tomkowicz, miner in the Babel mine, published a few days ago in the Katowice paper TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA and addressed to Solidarity. Here is what he writes: "We have a new organization, namely the independent trade union 'Solidarity.' I was one of the first to set it up in our enterprise. But is it independent? From the party, yes; from the government, yes; but from a certain group of people calling themselves trade union figures, no. In defiance of the rules, some of them are not holding trade union elections, but on the other hand they know how to use the word 'strike' on any pretext. Very often there is absolutely no question of a trade union or of people's benefit...."

Now that the voice of the Polish communists' party has rung out so resolutely, calling on their compatriots to work cohesively for the God of the socialist homeland, and how that the renewed government is getting down to fulfilling its crucial mission and resolving its extremely complex tasks, a conclusion is taking shape in the minds of the absolute majority of Poles: The projected program for overcoming the crisis and normalizing the situation must be implemented. The thought is natural and the conviction is firm, so any attempts to create new obstacles in the way of stabilization, if such attempts are made, will meet with a resolute rebuff, primarily from the communists.

The working class and the working people are perfectly well aware what sort of system serves their interests; they know that socialism is the right, just cause and therefore invincible.

MOSCOW PAPER CITES RUDE PRAVO ATTACK ON KOR

LD191629 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 14 Feb 81 p 3

["Abridged reprint" of article from RUDE PRAVO under the rubric "The Press Testifies"; "Directives Come From the West"]

[Text] The activity of forces and groupings hostile to socialism, as T. Grabski, member of the Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, stressed at the recent Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum in Warsaw, "is zealously supported by Western anticommunist centers, which provide them not only with material, financial and political assistance, but also with instruments of ideological and subversive influence: The pages of the bourgeois press, including Paris KULTURA and especially Radio Free Europe. The destabilization of social and economic relations and attempts to undermine the state system and create political chaos--these are the means with which they are striving to achieve their aims."

Three illegal and antistate organizations in Poland enjoy the special attention and support of foreign anticommunist centers: the so-called Social Self-Defense Committee (KOR), the Movement for the Protection of Human Rights and the Confederation of an Independent Poland. In effect they are integral parts of the West's anticommunist centers, advance posts for subversion directly inside socialist Poland.

The aim of the ideological subversion is clear: to undermine socialist society from within and break up its structure. The illegal magazine BIBLIOTEKA GLOSU overtly admitted that the KOR leadership has established direct contacts with "friends in the West". According to it, while in West European countries from September 1976 through April 1977, KOR's leading ideologist, A. Michnik, regularly met with representatives of trade unions and political parties. These were all people known for their antisocialist views and their hatred of communism and the Soviet Union.

Polish emigres of all shades have grouped themselves, in particular, around the magazine KULTURA, published in Paris, and the so-called Literary Institute. "The Polish opposition," J. Kuron, head of KOR, boasted back in 1974 in the pages of KULTURA, "has been nurtured on books published by the Literary Institute...."

Since the first half of the seventies KULTURA has supported antisocialist groups in Poland materially. These "subsidies" have enabled KOR to develop its antisocialist activity more broadly. According to the Western press, in 1977-78 the "Committee" allocated 22,406,303 for subversive actions while a year later the figure was already 23,472,410. And doubtless the real expenditure is many times higher than the "officially" admitted figure.

The concept of so-called evolutionism was elaborated in the "kitchen" of the magazine KULTURA. It recommends destroying the socialist system in stages, step by step. Here KULTURA and Free Europe, whose actions are coordinated, warn: Take your time to avoid overstepping the mark; it would be rash for example to proclaim slogans about Poland's withdrawal from the Warsaw Pact, everything cannot be achieved at once....

Both Kuron, who has become adviser to Gdansk Solidarity, and Michnik, who claims the role of "spiritual father" of the opposition, have accepted these guidelines for "quiet counter-revolution". KOR's illegal information bulletin says: "The chief task of the opposition is to seek political concessions after the economic concessions." This corresponds exactly to the spirit of KULTURA's guidelines: "To promote disintegration of the system and create autonomy for various centers independent of state and party power wherever possible. To support...progress aimed at eliminating the foundations of socialism in Poland."

This anti-Polish center acts in conjunction with VOA, the BBC and Radio Free Europe, which now serves as a transmitter for KOR.

Certain bourgeois papers also have a part in implementing the program of "evolutionism." They maintain contact with Kuron and Michnik through their accredited correspondents in Poland.

As is clear from the directives, the "Committee's" chief task now is to widen its influence in organizations of the Solidarity trade union association. Special attention is devoted to "quiet propaganda," in other words to creeping counterrevolution. The strategic aim is to transform the socialist system into a capitalist one.

PRAVDA CITES HONECKER REMARKS AT BERLIN MEETING

LD200953 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Feb 81 p 4

[TASS report: "United and Cohesive"]

[Text] Berlin, 16 Feb--The SED is united and cohesive as it approaches the 10th congress, which will set the party's course for the first half of the current decade, E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, said at the report and election conference of the Berlin Bezirk SED organization, which has just ended in the GDR capital. The party will continue to implement a policy of steadily increasing the people's prosperity--a policy which enjoys the confidence and support of all the republic's population.

The forthcoming 26th CPSU Congress will be an outstanding event in the life of the Soviet people, the fraternal socialist community states and all progressive mankind, E. Honecker stressed.

Dwelling on topical international questions, the SED Central Committee general secretary stated that the dangerous actions of imperialist forces, above all in the United States, are implementing a course of whipping up tension in the world and threatening world peace and the peoples' happiness.

As for GDR-FRG relations, he stressed, they must be considered in a spirit of responsibility for the fate of peace. These relations must be based on the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

COMMUNIQUE RELEASED ON USSR-FRENCH TALKS

LD101227 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Feb 81 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS correspondent report: "Successful Cooperation"]

[Text] Paris--The 18th session of the Soviet-French Joint Commission on Scientific, Technical and Economic Cooperation has finished work in Paris; it summed up the results of cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of science, technology and the economy and also outlined the prospects for further strengthening and deepening mutually advantageous trade, economic, scientific and technical ties.

The communique adopted notes that the development of economic, industrial and technical cooperation between the USSR and France is being implemented successfully. The volume of Soviet-French trade in 1980, according to a preliminary estimate, increased 35 percent compared with the previous year. This indicates that the agreement on the need to adopt every measure to ensure a further significant increase in trade turnover on a balanced basis--an agreement reached during the summit talks in Moscow in April 1979 between L.I. Brezhnev and Giscard d'Estaing--is being implemented in practice.

The commission noted that major new contracts were signed in 1980 for the delivery of complete sets of equipment from the USSR to France, and cooperation in the implementation of large-scale projects on a compensation basis was further developed.

The commission noted with satisfaction the development of cooperation in the sphere of medicine, the power industry, chemicals, transportation, electronics and other spheres.

The joint communique stresses that the commission session passed in a constructive atmosphere and helped to further deepen mutually advantageous cooperation between the Soviet Union and France.

(J.-C. Pey), director of the French Foreign Ministry Department of the Economy and Finance, stressed that Soviet-French cooperation in the sphere of science and technology developed positively and fruitfully last year. We hope, he noted, that equally positive results will be achieved this year.

FINLAND, USSR DISCUSS CIVIL AVIATION DEVELOPMENT

LD191529 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Feb 81 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Developing Ties"]

[Text] Questions relating to the further development of Soviet-Finnish cooperation in the aviation sphere were discussed at a meeting between B.P. Bugayev, USSR minister of civil aviation, and V. Saarto, Finnish minister of transport, who is head of a delegation which is in the USSR to celebrate the 25th anniversary of regular flights between the two countries.

U.S. TRIES 'ARM-TWISTING' IN GREECE OVER NATO

LD191241 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Feb 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Article by B. Lipovoy under the rubric "On International Topics": "Importunate Visitors"]

[Text] Athens--Scarcely had the dust settled after the mid-January Athens visit by a NATO delegation of senior officers from the North Atlantic bloc's headquarters in Naples when it was disturbed again by a group of American specialists embarking on consultations with the Greek leadership on the status of U.S. military bases in Greece. Hard on their heels, two new visitors--General Rogers, Supreme Allied Commander Europe, and J. Tower, chairman of the U.S. Senate Armed Services Committee--arrived in Athens almost simultaneously from Brussels and New York.

The Athens press stresses that both visits have the same purpose--to accelerate the full resumption of Greece's participation in the Western defense alliance. In other words, it is a new stage in the arm-twisting to get Greece to submit without a murmur to the U.S. and NATO military political machine. The paper I KATHIMERINI, which has close links with government circles, points out that Rogers and Tower are trying to push through the conclusion of a new Greek-American agreement on cooperation in the military sphere on which the question of U.S. military premises remaining on the country's territory is based.

The paper TO VIMA points out that Rogers held talks chiefly on problems concerning Greek-NATO cooperation. Remember that pretty serious differences arose between Athens and NATO after the Greek Government's decision to return Greece to the North Atlantic bloc's military organization.

Tower worked on sorting out the misunderstandings which arose in the course of Greek-American consultations on the question of concluding a new bilateral agreement on cooperation in the military sphere. Washington makes no secret of its displeasure at Athens' attempts to incorporate in the agreement points which compel the United States to "maintain the balance of forces in the Aegean Sea between Greece and Turkey" and also to consent to keep the activity of American military premises on Greek territory within the framework of the North Atlantic bloc's tasks.

These visits are causing serious concern among the Greek public, which is aware of the danger implicit in the U.S. and NATO demand for wider "geographical zones of responsibility" and the extension of the bloc's military influence in the Near and Middle East regions. As is known, all these plans allocate Greece the role of a military bridgehead. That is why there have been mass rallies and protests throughout the country demanding an immediate end to all talks with Washington and NATO and the adoption of measures to remove foreign military premises from the country's territory.

REVOLUTION DAY GREETINGS EXCHANGED WITH IRAN

LD191756 Moscow TASS in English 1739 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 19 Feb, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev has sent the following message to the leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Ayatollah Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni: "Accept my congratulations on the occasion of the national holiday of the Islamic Republic of Iran--the Day of the Revolution. I convey my good wishes to you and the Iranian people."

In his reply message, Ayatollah Khomeyni has expressed gratitude for the congratulations and declared in favour of friendly relations between all peoples of the world on the basis of independence and mutual respect.

PRAVDA HITS 'QABUS PLAN' FOR U.S. GULF EXERCISES

LD191657 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Feb 81 p 5

[Correspondent V. Peresada report: "Whipping Up Tension"]

[Text] Cairo, 16 Feb--According to reports from Oman maneuvers by the air forces and ground troops of the Omani Army have taken place there. They were held in the region of the Strait of Hormuz, through which, as is known, nearly all the oil exported by the Persian Gulf countries is shipped.

Thus the notorious "Qabus plan," which was formally advanced by the sultan of Oman but was in effect inspired by Washington, has begun to be implemented in practice. Its essence is to establish U.S. military control over the most important oil transportation route on the pretext of "ensuring the safety of shipping in the Strait of Hormuz." So it is not surprising that, hot on the heels of the "purely Omani" maneuvers, joint exercises will be held in the next few days by sultanate armed forces and American Army subunits. As the Pentagon has announced, the main aim of the exercises will be to "test the communications system" which will be deployed near the strait "in the event of conflict in the region."

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Article

LD191109 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Feb 81 p 3

[V. Vinogradov "Military-Political Commentary": "Bridgeheads for Intervention"]

[Text] It has been officially confirmed in Muscat, capital of the Sultanate of Oman, that exercises by Oman's troops and subunits from the U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces will begin on the country's territory at the end of February. In the course of the coming militarist demonstration, which will last about 2 months, "joint combat operations in local conditions" will be rehearsed, it has been announced. Thus the reactionary Omani regime will be the second--after Egypt--to decide to allow American servicemen onto its territory for joint exercises.

Let us recall that last year first American Air Force subunits and then a battalion from the Rapid Deployment Force held a series of exercises in Egypt, jointly with the Egyptian Army. These joint operations, as the American press reported, citing remarks by top military officials, pursued the goal of obtaining the experience necessary for conducting combat operations in conditions as close as possible to those of the Persian Gulf zone. And now Washington has obtained consent from the Omani rulers for American troops to "train" in the closest proximity to that important strategic region.

Having arbitrarily declared the Persian Gulf to be a "sphere of U.S. vital interests," Washington is striving to strengthen its military-political presence in and on the approaches to the region, and to this end it is seeking new strong points to replace those it has lost.

The noticeably more frequent visits by American envoys to Egypt, Oman, Kenya, Somalia and Saudi Arabia have already led to the United States' being offered military bases in those countries and the opportunity to use local airfields and ports. At the same time Israel has declared its readiness to give the United States technical and military facilities on its territory and even to permit the deployment of American troops there.

The Pentagon needs the new military strongpoints not just as staging posts for Rapid Deployment Force subunits and units on their way to the Near East and Persian Gulf region. It has already begun to use them--as the example of Egypt and Oman confirms--as a kind of firing range for "training" American warriors designated for participation in combat operations in the region's oil-extracting countries.

American strategists assign to the states where military bases have been made available to them the role of bridgeheads in the event of a possible intervention in the Near and Middle East. Here the United States continues to maintain a large naval armada, including aircraft carriers and landing ships, at a range from which the Persian Gulf is rapidly accessible.

The risky game being played by the United States in that part of the globe cannot fail to arouse justified fears among the peoples living there. They reject Washington's rash policy in the most resolute way and come out in support of the Soviet Union's peace initiatives aimed at lessening tension and stabilizing the situation in the Persian Gulf zone.

ISRAELI COMMUNIST PARTY PLENARY MEETING REPORTED

LD192002 Moscow TASS in English 1705 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] Rome, 19 Feb, TASS--According to reports reaching here, the first plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel after the ending on February 14th of this year of the 19th party congress was held in Tel Aviv. The plenary meeting elected a Political Bureau of the Central Committee consisting of nine members and four alternate members of the Political Bureau. The Secretariat of the CPI CC was also elected.

The Central Committee elected Me'ir Vilner as general secretary of the CPI CC and Tawfiq Toubi as deputy general secretary.

At its meeting the Central Control Commission elected V. Ehrlich as its chairman and R. Khuri as deputy chairman.

Speaking at the plenary meeting the general secretary of the CPI CC Me'ir Vilner characterised the recent 19th congress as one of the most important ones in the history of the party. He noted that the congress had demonstrated the full ideological, political and organisational unity of the party, the adherence of the CPI to international solidarity with communist and workers' parties. Me'ir Vilner stressed that the CPI would strengthen bonds of friendship with the CPSU, struggle against anti-Soviet slander that was acquiring in Israel an increasingly unbridled nature lately to please American imperialism.

CPSU CC GREETINGS TO ISRAELI CP CONGRESS CONVEYED

LD191501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Feb 81 p 1

[CPSU Central Committee message to Communist Party of Israel]

[Text] To the 19th congress of the Communist Party of Israel:

Dear Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee sends comradely greetings to the delegates of the 19th Congress of the Communist Party of Israel.

Your congress marks a new stage in the struggle of the Communist Party of Israel for the fundamental interests of Israel's working people--Jews and Arabs--for a just peace in the Near East and for democracy and social progress.

Imperialist circles, which have recently adopted a course toward fueling international tension, are to this end making active use of the policy of separate deals in the Near East, and primarily the Camp David deal on the basis of which, with Israel's participation, a new aggressive military-political bloc is being knocked together. Israeli communists, together with the country's other peace-loving patriotic forces and with all anti-imperialist forces, resolutely oppose this adventurist, rash line which runs counter to Israel's national interests.

Your party is waging a consistent struggle against the anti-democratic, militarist policy of the country's ruling circles, which has plunged it into a profound socioeconomic crisis and which is causing a continuous deterioration in working people's living conditions; and it courageously opposes the ideological acts of sabotage by imperialism and Zionism and the anticommunist and anti-Soviet campaigns organized by them.

Our party highly values the internationalist positions of the Israeli communists and their adherence in principle to the cause of rallying together the international communist movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism.

We wish you success in your congress' work. We are confident that the congress decisions will promote further strengthening of the party and its influence within the masses and the expansion of cooperation between the country's peace-loving and democratic forces.

Long live the Communist Party of Israel!

May the friendship and solidarity between Soviet and Israeli communists strengthen!

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

IZVESTIYA ON SOVIET PEACE DELEGATION IN SYRIA

LD200911 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Feb 81 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Ties Strengthening"]

[Text] A delegation of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace headed by K.L. Dallakyan, secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee, was in Damascus 9 through 16 February. A joint declaration was adopted at the end of the talks with representatives of the Syrian National Council of Peace partisans. It says, in particular, that the signing of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the USSR and Syria was an important contribution to further strengthening and expanding Soviet-Syrian cooperation and is helping to improve the situation in the Near East. The sides noted that lasting and just peace in the region can be established only on the basis of the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967.

The participants in the talks pointed to the increased U.S. military activeness in the Persian Gulf region. In this connection the sides stressed that the USSR's initiatives, put forward by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, during his visit to India, are aimed at ensuring security in the Persian Gulf zone. The document resolutely condemns imperialist and reactionary circles' attempts to interfere in Afghanistan's internal affairs and notes the active role of the peace partisans movement in strengthening the international solidarity of progressive anti-imperialist forces in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, Zionism and reaction.

RADIO COMMENTARY LAUDS TIES WITH LIBYA

LD102020 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The broadening and consolidation of comprehensive cooperation with the developing countries is one of the main directions of Soviet foreign policy. The scope of cooperation has widened in particular with those developing countries which have opted for a progressive development path, which are achieving drastic economic and social changes and are actively struggling against imperialism. Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU general secretary, told the 25th CPSU Congress: We stand by the forces of progress, democracy and national independence in developing countries and everywhere. We deal with them as friends and comrades in struggle.

A brilliant example of these ties are the expanding relations between the USSR and Libya. Diplomatic relations between the two countries were established more than 25 years ago, that is in 1955, and they gained new content after the September 1969 revolution which brought down the royalist regime and eliminated the political, military and economic positions of imperialism in the country. Relations then began to develop in the course of the joint struggle against the domination of foreign imperialist monopolies, for the elimination of national and social injustice and for the establishment of relations among states based on equality and mutual respect.

Agreements on economic, scientific, technological, trade and cultural cooperation between our two countries were signed in the years following the September Revolution. It is worth mentioning that Libyan-Soviet economic cooperation has been developing lately at a faster pace. With Soviet aid the main sectors of the economy--that is, power generation, metallurgy, the oil and gas industry, geological prospecting, agriculture and health care--have been developing. It is worth pointing in particular to cooperation by Soviet and Libyan experts in the oil industry, Libya's main source of foreign exchange. The Libyan side praises Soviet aid in drilling oil wells.

Libya receives great Soviet support and assistance at the international level, where it pursues an anti-imperialist and anticolonialist policy. Libya is a member of the Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation, which includes the more progressive Arab countries and the PLO. Libya strongly condemns the current capitulationist policy of the Egyptian regime and calls for a just solution to the Middle East crisis, the evacuation of all Israeli forces from the occupied Arab territories and the realization of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinians.

Last autumn an international conference of solidarity with the Libyan people was held in Tripoli. The Soviet delegation, together with other representatives of world public opinion, took an active part in it and expressed full support for the policy of the Libyan leadership, which defends with determination the revolutionary gains of the people in the face of the continued intrigues of imperialist quarters and their allies. The aid rendered by the USSR in the development of the main sectors of the Libyan national economy, the consolidation of its defensive capability and the coordination of efforts in the international arena--foremost in the struggle for a just settlement in the Middle East--all this is a practical result of the realization of the main direction of CPSU towards developing countries, including the Arab nations. No doubt this direction will be reaffirmed during the 26th CPSU congress, which opens on 23 February.

DELEGATIONS BEGIN ARRIVING FOR 26TH CONGRESS

LD191838 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, delegations have arrived in Moscow for the 26th CPSU Congress representing:

The Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] with Jumjaagiyn Tsedenbalm, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium of the Mongolian People's Republic, at its head;

The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan with Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, at its head;

The Communist Party of Venezuela with Jesus Faria, general secretary of the party, at its head;

The Colombian Communist Party with Gilberto Vieira, general secretary of the party's Central Committee, at its head;

The Communist Party of the United States with Gus Hall, the party's general secretary, at its head;

The Communist Party of Chile with Luis Corvalan, general secretary of the party, at its head.

Delegations have arrived representing:

The Benin People's Revolution Party;
The Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe;
The United National Independence Party of Zambia;
The Mali People's Democratic Union;
The Socialist Unity Party of New Zealand;
The Jordanian Communist Party;
The Puerto Rican Communist Party;
The Paraguayan Communist Party;
The Communist Party of Indonesia;
The Communist Party of the Philippines;
The South African Communist Party;
The African National Congress of South Africa;
The Bahrain National Liberation Front.

The delegations were welcomed by Andropov and Gorbachev, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Demichev, Kuznetsov and Rashidov, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; and other officials.

URUGUAYAN FIRST SECRETARY ON CONGRESS TASKS

LD200052 Moscow TASS in English 2104 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 19 Feb, TASS--"The 26th CPSU Congress will, undoubtedly, be an event of great international significance," said Rodney Arismendi, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uruguay. "This is realised by both friends and enemies of the land of soviets," he said in an interview over the Soviet television. "All communists, representatives of the working class and national liberation movement--all peace champions are looking forward to the CPSU congress. And this is understandable. The congress is held at a time when U.S. imperialism is trying to reverse the success of the relaxation of international tension and exerts the efforts to spiral the arms race. There is no doubt that the CPSU congress will show to the whole world again the vanguard role of the party which, guiding the great country, is constantly conducting the policy of strengthening peace and of the relaxation of tension, is rallying all progressive forces."

"Second, this congress I am sure, will make a new considerable contribution to the theory and practice of communist construction which will, undoubtedly, be reflected in Leonid Brezhnev's report."

"While capitalism is living through another deep crisis, the confident construction of communism in the Soviet Union shows the advantages of the socialist system to the whole world."

"Third this congress will promote further strengthening of proletarian internationalism. The fact that representatives of the revolutionary, democratic forces and all peace forces will participate in the congress will mean a new triumph of the principles worked out by Marx, Engels and Lenin."

"We are convinced that the congress will express support for the just struggle of peoples for their liberation, specifically of peoples of Latin American countries that are embarking upon the new stage of the revolutionary anti-imperialist and democratic struggle," Rodney Arismendi said in conclusion.

COLUMBIAN HITS LIBERATION MOVEMENT INTERFERENCE

LD191904 Moscow TASS in English 1802 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 19 Feb, TASS--General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Colombia Gilberto Vieira today met with Soviet and foreign journalists at the press centre of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The head of the delegation of the Colombian communists stressed that they arrived for this important international event to express the solidarity with the policy of the Soviet state which is aimed at the consolidation of peace and relaxation of international tension. This is also an excellent opportunity for familiarisation with the achievements of developed socialism in the USSR.

"We know that the programme of social and economic development that will be adopted by the delegates of the CPSU congress is a programme of peaceful construction and of raising prosperity of the Soviet people," Gilberto Vieira said.

"Of special interest to us is the fact that the Soviet Union plans to widen cooperation with developing countries. The Colombians are interested in the strengthening of business ties with the USSR since this will help us overcome a number of economic difficulties," he said.

"The Soviet Union cooperates with Colombia in the construction of a hydropower station in the Hura District, in the training of national cadres, in the solution of transportation problems," said the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Colombia.

Answering the questions of newsmen about the campaign against the national liberation movements unleashed in the United States, Gilberto Vieira said: "The new U.S. administration, pretending that its aims at terrorism, is actually attacking the national liberation movement. The United States has raised this propaganda hullabaloo to camouflage its own interference in the internal affairs of other countries, above all El Salvador. The characteristic feature of the policy of the new U.S. administration is that it assumed a more open course at the support of the terroristic regimes, at the heightening of the onslaught on the national liberation forces."

"This is seen with particular clarity from Salvador's example, Gilberto Vieira continued--"Accusing socialist states of interfering in the internal affairs of that Central American country, the United States is thus trying to cover up its own interference and overt assistance to the terroristic regime in Salvador. Not only in Colombia but also in other countries solidarity with the heroic struggle of the Salvadoran people for freedom and independence is heightening and the protest is mounting against the prepared U.S. armed invasion of Salvador."

Touching upon the United States's intensifying campaign of threats against Cuba, Gilberto Vieira stressed that "any aggression against Cuba would be an aggression against entire Latin America. History showed that the peoples of our continent and the whole world have always been on Cuba's side."

VENEZUELAN SECRETARY HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

LD182154 Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 18 Feb, TASS--Jesus Faria, the head of the delegation of the Communist Party of Venezuela at the 26th CPSU Congress, general secretary of the party, spoke today at the press centre of the 26th CPSU Congress. Our delegation, he said, regards as an honour the fact that it is authorized by the Central Committee and entire Communist Party of Venezuela to take part in the high forum of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union with which the Venezuelan communists have been linked for 50 years now by the bonds of friendship and fraternal solidarity. The 26th CPSU Congress will, undoubtedly, become a historic milestone in the life of the Soviet people, event of great international significance.

Setting out the stand of the Communist Party of Venezuela on the matters of the present-day international situation, on the situation in Latin American countries, Jesus Faria, specifically, condemned the campaign against the national liberation movement unleashed by the new U.S. administration and the actions contradicting the interests of the relaxation of international tension. The leader of the Venezuelan communists stressed that this provocative campaign is Washington's attempt at distracting the attention from the acute economic and social problems in the United States, at making the encroachments on the vital rights of the working people, at further spiralling of the arms race.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS; BREZHNEV SPEAKS

LD201126 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] A plenum was held today of the CPSU Central Committee. The plenum examined the report of the Central Committee to the 26th CPSU Congress and immediate [ocherednyye] tasks of the party in the fields of domestic and foreign policy.

A report was delivered at the plenum on this matter by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The plenum unanimously approved the report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th CPSU Congress and the immediate tasks of the party in the field of domestic and foreign policy.

The plenum also examined the draft report to the 26th CPSU Congress, "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990." A report on this matter was delivered by Comrade Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The plenum unanimously approved the report, "The Basic Guidelines of Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990." On this the CPSU Central Committee plenum ended its work.

Brezhnev to Deliver Report

LD201132 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] A decision of the CPSU Central Committee plenum of 20 February 1981:

On the report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th CPSU Congress and latest tasks of the party in the field of domestic and foreign policy:

One: To approve the accountability report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th CPSU Congress and the latest tasks of the party in the field of domestic and foreign policy;

Two: to instruct Comrade Brezhnev, Leonid Ilich, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to deliver at the 26th CPSU Congress the accountability report of the CPSU Central Committee and the party's tasks in the field of domestic and foreign policy.

Decision on Tikhonov Report

LD201138 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] A decision of the CPSU Central Committee plenum of 20 February 1981 on the report to the 26th CPSU Congress on "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990."

One: To approve the report to the 26th Congress on "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990";

Two: To instruct Comrade Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to deliver at the 26th CPSU Congress the report on "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and For the Period Through 1990."

AUDITING COMMISSION APPROVES DRAFT REPORT

LD201226 Moscow TASS in English 1219 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 20 Feb, TASS--A meeting of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU took place here today. The commission considered and endorsed a draft report of the commission to the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

ALIYEV REPORT TO 30TH AZERBAIJAN CP CONGRESS

LD131441 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 29 Jan 81 pp 2-9

[Text of "Azerbaijan CP Central Committee report to 30th Azerbaijan CP Congress; report by Comrade G. A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee"; delivered 28 January; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Comrade delegates!

The 30th Azerbaijan CP Congress is a significant landmark in the annals of the republic's party organization. It is a little more than 60 years since the first congress announced the formation of the Azerbaijan Communist Party (Bolshevik). Throughout the years since the Azerbaijan CP has demonstrated by its dedicated struggle and selfless labor unshakable loyalty to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, the cause of October and the behests of the great leader and teacher Vladimir Ilich Lenin. (Tumultuous, prolonged applause) Our 30th congress, which we are rightly calling a jubilee congress, will sum up the results of the great and multifaceted work by the republic's party organization and working people to fulfill the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the tasks set by the 29th Azerbaijan CP Congress, of the whole glorious path of political, economic and social and cultural development Azerbaijan has traveled during the years of Soviet power. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

THE AZERBAIJAN CP--ONE OF THE OLDEST MILITANT, PROVEN DETACHMENTS OF THE CPSU--HAS ARRIVED AT ITS JUBILEE CONGRESS STILL STRONGER ORGANIZATIONALLY AND IDEOLOGICALLY AND MORE CLOSELY RALLIED THAN EVER AROUND THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITBURO, HEADED BY LEONID ILICH BREZHNEV, THAT TRUE CONTINUER OF THE CAUSE OF LENIN AND THE GREAT OCTOBER REVOLUTION. (TUMULTUOUS, PROLONGED APPLAUSE)

Comrades! Our party is coming up to the 26th congress, which is called upon to determine the strategy and tactics of communist creative work in the coming period. In preparing for its supreme forum it is being guided by the wise instructions of V. I. Lenin, who taught: "...what must be brought to the congress is practical experience that is well thought out and carefully...tested, processed and summed up through the common labor and common efforts of all party members." And the party is approaching its scheduled congress enriched with experience of communist building, having still further consolidated its ties with the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the intelligentsia, and with a clear program for the future. (tumultuous applause)

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has called our 5-year plans chapters in the great book of the Soviet people building communism. The 10th 5-Year Plan has become a bright new chapter in the country's historic annals. It has confirmed the correctness and vitality of the party's economic strategy elaborated at the 24th and 25th congresses--a strategy aimed at gearing the economy more profoundly to solving the diverse tasks connected with steadily improving the people's well-being.

IMPLEMENTING THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROGRAM FORMULATED BY THE 25TH CPSU CONGRESS, THE PARTY AND THE PEOPLE ENSURED THE SUCCESSFUL FULFILLMENT OF THE 10TH 5-YEAR-PLAN TARGETS, INTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE USSR'S UNIFIED NATIONAL ECONOMIC COMPLEX, A FASTER RATE OF TECHNICAL PROGRESS AND IMPROVED SOCIAL PRODUCTION EFFICIENCY AND WORK QUALITY AT ALL LEVELS.

The years separating us from the 25th congress have been packed with large-scale sociopolitical events that have made a deep and beneficial impact on our life. The Soviet people and, with them, all progressive mankind celebrated the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The celebrations of the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, founder of the Communist Party and the world's first socialist state and leader of the world proletariat, were a demonstration of the triumph of the great Leninist ideas throughout the world. (tumultuous applause) Together with everyone who values peace, the Soviet people celebrated the 35th anniversary of the victory in the Great Patriotic War.

The new USSR Constitution, adopted in October 1977, enshrined the historic gains of developed socialism and brightly illumined the broad prospects for further headway. The fundamental law of the motherland of October lives, operates, works for communism! (tumultuous applause)

The last 5 years have been marked by a persistent and purposeful struggle by the CPSU and the Soviet state to implement the peace program put forward by the 24th CPSU Congress, and its organic continuation--the program of further struggle for peace, international cooperation and the freedom and independence of the peoples adopted by the 25th congress.

In the present complex international situation the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet state are showing truly Leninist restraint, are firmly upholding the cause of world peace and are strengthening the unity of the planet's progressive forces.

The seventies were vivid and cogent new confirmation of a truth proven by the whole experience of building and developing our socialist society. That truth is the crucial significance for the country's fate of the party's leading and directing role in all society's affairs. IN ITS MULTIFACETED, PURPOSEFUL LEADING ACTIVITY THE CPSU RELIES ON THE INDISPUTABLE MORAL AUTHORITY WON AND ASSERTED BY DECADES OF STRUGGLE FOR THE WORKING PEOPLE'S INTERESTS, FOR THE PRACTICAL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMMUNIST IDEALS. THE UNITY OF WORD AND DEED, THEORY AND PRACTICE, FIDELITY TO THE MARXIST-LENINIST TEACHING AND THE CREATIVE APPLICATION OF ITS PRINCIPLES AND PROPOSITIONS IN THE PARTY'S REVOLUTIONARY TRANSFORMING ACTIVITY HAVE BEEN EMBODIED IN OUR SOCIETY'S STEADY ASCENT TOWARD COMMUNISM. (TUMULTUOUS APPLAUSE)

The Soviet people's outstanding achievements cogently demonstrate the wisdom, scientific validity and farsightedness of the party's Leninist course, determined by the CPSU Central Committee October (1964) Plenum. This period has been marked by consistent implementation of the Leninist norms of party life and leadership principles, by a scientifically substantiated, realistic approach toward solving the vital problems of social life, by a considerable strengthening of our country's economic potential and defense might, by the blossoming of socialist democracy and by the consolidation of the Soviet Union's international positions.

THE SUCCESSES OF THE PARTY AND THE PEOPLE EVOKE A SENSE OF LEGITIMATE PRIDE AND NATION-WIDE INSPIRATION. AS THEY MARCH TOWARD THE 26TH CPSU CONGRESS AZERBAIJAN'S COMMUNISTS AND WORKING PEOPLE ARE DEMONSTRATING WITH NEW FORCE THEIR UNANIMOUS SUPPORT FOR THE PARTY'S TRULY LENINIST DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN POLICY. (APPLAUSE) THEY WHOLLY APPROVE THE THEORETICAL, ORGANIZATIONAL AND POLITICAL ACTIVITY OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITBURO, HEADED BY COMRADE LEONID ILICH BREZHNEV. (TUMULTUOUS, PROLONGED APPLAUSE)

The Azerbaijani people, like all Soviet people, see Leonid Ilich as a tireless fighter for the socialist homeland's prosperity, for communism and for world peace. His ebullient and fruitful activity is the embodiment of Leninist wisdom, the ability to solve extremely complex domestic and foreign policy problems from the standpoint of revolutionary methodology, a Leninist style of work and constant concern for people, their needs and their interests.

The majestic achievements of the birthplace of October during the stage of mature socialism are inextricably linked with the name and activity of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev--the outstanding figure in the Communist Party and Soviet state. (tumultuous, prolonged applause) On behalf of our congress delegates and all the republic's communists and working people we send wholehearted greetings and express our feelings of boundless love and gratitude to the party Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Comrades! The Soviet land has entered a new decade of its history in the flower of production forces that completely serve the people's interests. The wonderful successes of the multinational family of USSR peoples in the 10th 5-Year Plan give us confidence that the 26th party congress' decisions will multiply many times over the forward-looking creative efforts of the pioneers of communism.

Following the Leninist principle of collating intentions with the masses' opinion, on the eve of the congress the party submitted for nationwide consultation the CPSU Central Committee draft "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period through 1990." This document generalizes the practice of communist building in the USSR, takes into account the other socialist countries' experience and embodies the CPSU's strategy and tactics on the most important issues of economic and social development in conformity with the specific conditions and tasks of the eighties. But the main thing that determines the content and implications of the basic guidelines and of the party's entire policy is the fervent slogan "Everything in the Name of Man, For the Good of Man!" (tumultuous applause)

Azerbaijan's communists and working people, like all Soviet people, are wholeheartedly approving and supporting the CPSU Central Committee draft in the course of widespread, interested, comprehensive discussion. They are unanimously offering assurances that they will devote all their strength, knowledge and energy to ensuring, as the party forges stable, onward development of the national economy during the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The guarantee of the implementation of the party's plans is the rich experience we accumulated during the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans, the high socialist pledges and counterplans adopted by labor collectives' patriotic mood and readiness to scale new heights.

I. The Results of Azerbaijan's Economic Development in the 10th 5-Year Plan. Problems and Tasks in Further Improving Social Production Efficiency

Comrades! The main field of the struggle for communism has been and remains the socialist economy, for it, in Lenin's words, affects the deepest foundations of the lives of millions of people. The Central Committee, in reporting to the congress, deems it necessary to begin by reporting the results of the republic's economic development in the 10th 5-Year Plan.

What must be stressed in this connection is the special continuity in fulfilling the decisions and guidelines of not only the 29th, but also the 28th Azerbaijan CP Congress. We refer to the epochal significance for the republic's history of the 9th 5-Year Plan, whose successes made it possible to lay the foundation for the republic's dynamic growth during the 10th 5-Year Plan. The successes achieved today have their beginnings in the radical changes implemented by the republic's party organization in all salients of ideological and political and party organizational activity in accordance with the 28th congress decisions.

The republic's communists and all its working people remember that the 28th congress revealed serious shortcomings, errors and miscalculations in the leadership of the national economy and in party organizations' organizational, mass political and ideological work, profoundly and comprehensively considered the fundamental problems of the republic's socioeconomic development and outlined measures to surmount the grim situation prevailing in the economy, especially in agriculture. A frank discussion took place at the congress about the negative phenomena which became widespread in the life of the republic and its party organization during the sixties. The tasks set by the congress of sharply boosting all sectors of the national economy and the measures that were formulated to radically reorganize work in all areas of the economy and culture inspired the communists and all the working people with great creative energy. The decisions adopted and the active work to mobilize the working people to fulfill them were embodied in the great achievements of the 9th 5-Year Plan and created a firm foundation for achievements on a still large scale during the 10th 5-Year Plan. (tumultuous applause)

The 29th Azerbaijan CP Congress stated with satisfaction that the longstanding lag in the republic's economy had been surmounted. The Ninth 5-Year Plan was the first in the postwar period to be not just fulfilled and fulfilled ahead of schedule in terms of all the main indicators. The congress generalized the experience that had been accumulated and put forward a program for continued intensive economic growth and the firm consolidation of all its sectors on the heights of developed socialism. [paragraph continues]

AND TODAY WITH A SENSE OF SATISFACTION AND THE CONSCIOUSNESS OF A DUTY DISCHARGED, THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE REPORTS TO THE 30TH AZERBAIJAN CP CONGRESS THAT THE MAIN POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TASKS SET BY THE 25TH CPSU CONGRESS AND THE 29TH AZERBAIJAN CP CONGRESS HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFULLY FULFILLED. (TUMULTUOUS, PROLONGED APPLAUSE) RECORD RESULTS HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED IN INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT. THE RESULTS CONSIDERABLY SURPASS THE RECORD INDICATORS OF THE NINTH 5-YEAR PLAN IN ALL SPHERES OF THE ECONOMY AND CULTURE AND IN THE SATISFACTION OF THE WORKING PEOPLE'S MATERIAL AND SPIRITUAL REQUIREMENTS. (TUMULTUOUS APPLAUSE)

The most cogent evidence of what has been achieved is the growth in national income, which is a generalizing indicator of the level of the economy.

THE 10TH 5-YEAR-PLAN TARGET FOR THE RATE OF INCREASE IN NATIONAL INCOME WAS FULFILLED IN 4 YEARS. (APPLAUSE) In 1976-1980 national income increased 44 percent, as against the planned 32 percent. Over the 5-year period R10.3 billion more national income was produced than was produced in the Ninth 5-Year Plan. The absolute increase in national income was R2.3 billion, which is more than in the seventh, eighth and first 3 years of the Ninth 5-Year Plans, taken together. About four-fifths of the national income produced was channeled into satisfying the material and spiritual needs of the republic's population.

In this connection I would like to recall that in 1960-1970 the Azerbaijan SSR was a tail-ender among the union republics in terms of the rate of increase in national income. While the increase for the country as a whole over that decade was 99 percent, it was only 66 percent in Azerbaijan. Thanks to the radical measures that were taken, the situation began to change, and in the 9th 5-Year Plan we were 7 percentage points ahead of the average union indicator and in the 10th 5-Year Plan we were 20 points ahead. (applause) In the period 1971-80 the republic's contribution to the unionwide production of national income increased by 46 percent.

Global social product increased by 42 percent over the 5-year plan, and totaled R75 billion, as against R51.5 billion in the Ninth 5-Year Plan.

During the 10th 5-Year Plan social labor productivity in the republic increased by 28 percent--11 percent more than the figure for the country as a whole. This is especially important for us when you consider that during the Eighth 5-Year Plan the growth rate of social labor productivity lagged significantly behind the unionwide figures, while during the Ninth 5-Year Plan, thanks to the vigorous measures that were taken, all we could manage was to approach the unionwide indicator.

The 10th 5-Year Plan was also marked by an increase in the efficiency of the utilization of fixed production capital, whose value is currently more than R17 billion--an increase of 40 percent compared with the 9th 5-Year Plan. And 32 percent of all existing fixed capital has been renewed in the last 5 years.

THE AZERBAIJAN SSR WAS THE FIRST UNION REPUBLIC TO FULFILL--IN 4 YEARS AND 10 WEEKS--THE 10TH 5-YEAR-PLAN TARGET FOR INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT. (TUMULTUOUS APPLAUSE) THE WONDERFUL LABOR VICTORY BY THE REPUBLIC'S WORKING CLASS, KOLKHOZ PEASANTRY AND INTELLIGENTSIA RECEIVED A HIGH ASSESSMENT FROM THE PARTY AND GOVERNMENT--THE AZERBAIJAN SSR WAS AWARDED ITS THIRD ORDER OF LENIN. (TUMULTUOUS, PROLONGED APPLAUSE) COMRADE L. I. BREZHNEV, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND CHAIRMAN OF THE USSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDUM, WARMLY AND CORDIALLY CONGRATULATED THE REPUBLIC'S WORKING PEOPLE ON THE OUTSTANDING SUCCESS. (TUMULTUOUS, PROLONGED APPLAUSE)

The motherland award and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's good wishes lent new strength to the republic's working people and they began to struggle with redoubled energy to achieve still bigger and better results. As a result the republic not only fulfilled the 10th 5-Year Plan's economic and social development plan ahead of schedule in terms of all the main indicators but also surpassed the high socialist pledges. (tumultuous applause)

THE DYNAMICALLY INCREASING INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT AND THE FULFILLMENT AND OVERFULFILLMENT OF PLANS AND SOCIALIST PLEDGES WERE THE LEADING ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL TREND IN OUR DEVELOPMENT IN THE SEVENTIES. A VIVID MANIFESTATION OF THIS TREND WAS THE ANNUAL VICTORIES BY AZERBAIJAN'S WORKING PEOPLE IN THE ALL-UNION SOCIALIST COMPETITION and the republic's early fulfillment of the 10th 5-Year Plan target for industry and agriculture. THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE, USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, AUCCTU AND ALL-UNION KOMSOMOL CENTRAL COMMITTEE CHALLENGE RED BANNERS WHICH THE REPUBLIC WON 10 YEARS RUNNING AND THE THIRD ORDER OF LENIN ARE THE CROWNING ACHIEVEMENTS OF SOVIETS AZERBAIJAN'S WORKING PEOPLE. (TUMULTUOUS, PROLONGED APPLAUSE)

Allow me, comrades, on behalf of the Azerbaijan CP Congress, to congratulate the heroic working class, the selfless kolkhoz peasantry, the wonderful intelligentsia, all the working people and our glorious soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol cadres on the labor victories and to express to everybody our warm gratitude for their highly productive work and immutable loyalty to the revolutionary, combat, labor and internationalist traditions of Azerbaijan's party organization and people. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

THESE SUCCESSES HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED BY AZERBAIJAN'S WORKING PEOPLE UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND THANKS TO ITS WISE NATIONALITIES POLICY AND CONSTANT ALL-AROUND ASSISTANCES. THE SEVENTIES WERE ILLUMINED BY BRIGHT EVIDENCE OF THE TREMENDOUS VITALIZING FORCE OF LENIN'S NATIONALITIES POLICY, WHICH, DURING THE STAGE OF MATURE SOCIALISM, FINDS DIVERSE NEW MANIFESTATIONS UNDER THE SPECIFIC CONDITIONS OF EACH SOVIET REPUBLIC.

During the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers adopted 5 special resolutions providing for the all-round boosting and intensive development of all sectors of Azerbaijan's national economy. Each of these resolutions is for the Azerbaijani people a historic document that determined the comprehensive solution of the socioeconomic problems of the republic's development at each stage of the struggle to implement the decisions of the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses, and in the long term.

A great event in the life of the republic's party organization and all its working people was the arrival in Baku in September 1978 of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. His meetings and conversations with workers, specialists, party and Soviet personnel, cultural figures, and party and Great Patriotic War veterans, his speeches, which were full of fatherly concern for our republic's prosperity, and his specific instructions and recommendations played a tremendous inspiring and mobilizing role and gave us great practical assistance in implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the 10th 5-Year-Plan targets and in strengthening party organizational and ideological work. (tumultuous applause)

The party and government resolutions on our republic, which were adopted on Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's initiative, his constant attention and his practical assistance to the party organization--that, comrades, is the Leninist style of work by a leader and Lenin's nationalities policy in action. (tumultuous applause). That is the great strength we relied on in completely overcoming the former economic laggardness, effecting profound qualitative changes in the scale and structure of industrial and agricultural production and scaling the present heights on the basis of a faster growth rate.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev made a high assessment of the achievements of the republic's working people in the 8 years since his last visit to Azerbaijan, pointed to our shortcomings and set crucial tasks. "THE REPUBLIC'S SUCCESSES," LEONID ILICH STRESSED, "ARE INEXTRICABLY LINKED WITH THE PERSISTANT AND PURPOSEFUL ACTIVITY OF THE AZERBAIJAN PARTY ORGANIZATION, THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE BUREAU AND THE REPUBLIC LEADERSHIP TO HEIGHTEN THE POLITICAL CONSCIOUSNESS AND CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY OF ALL WORKING PEOPLE, IN WHATEVER PORTS OR SECTORS THEY MAY BE WORKING, FOR THE STRENGTHENING OF DISCIPLINE AND THE IMPROVEMENT OF WORK QUALITY."

"AZERBAIJAN IS MAKING GREAT STRIDES!" (TUMULTUOUS APPLAUSE) That remark by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, which accurately expresses the main thing characterizing the republic today--its swift headway, the scale of its achievements, its forward-looking approach--prompted a sense of tremendous pride and joy in every resident of the republic. (applause) The remark has become a catchphrase and is uttered in all corners of the vast Soviet land with respect for the labor victories of Azerbaijan's people. (tumultuous applause)

During Leonid Ilich's stay in Baku we adopted a pledge to fulfill the 10th 5-Year Plan in 4 years and 4 months. And we kept our word--the plan for industrial and agricultural output was fulfilled in 4 years and 10 weeks. (applause) All the plans and socialist pledges of the 10th 5-Year Plan as a whole were fulfilled and overfulfilled. (applause)

Led by the great Leninist party and deriving energy and inspiration from the inexhaustible source of the historic advantages and achievements of mature socialism, Azerbaijan's working people made a fitting contribution to implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the 10th 5-Year Plan targets. (tumultuous applause)

The celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the Azerbaijan SSR and the Azerbaijan CP were a vivid and unforgettable demonstration of the Azerbaijani peoples' historic gains on the road of socialist and communist building. The republic's jubilee, celebrated together with the entire Soviet land, once again cogently demonstrated the invincible strength of socialist internationalism and the friendship and fraternity among the USSR's peoples. (applause)

The results of the path that has been traveled and the working people's achievements during the stage of developed socialism are enshrined in the republic's new constitution, which was adopted in April 1978 and opened up wide prospects for Soviet Azerbaijan's further sociopolitical development within the single fraternal formation of the Soviet republics.

Relying on the experience gained in the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans and equipped with the clear and precise program formulated by the party, Azerbaijan's communists and working people are fully determined to march onward to scale new heights of the economy, science and culture. (tumultuous applause)

The Most Important Trends and Factors in the Development of Industry and Transport

Comrades! The republic's increased economic potential and the experience of party leadership of the national economy accumulated in the 9th 5-Year plan provided a reliable base for the implementation of the still larger-scale and more complex tasks of the 10th 5-Year Plan. Azerbaijan's party organization, as demanded by the 25th CPSU Congress, focused the efforts of the communists and all working people on implementing a turnaround in our economy, and especially its foundation--industry--toward intensive development and sharply improved efficiency and quality. In our work we were guided by the keynote proposition voiced by Comrades L. I. Brezhnev at the congress: The emphasis on efficiency is the most important component part of the party's entire economic strategy for the coming 5-year period and the longer term.

SUMMING UP THE WORK THAT HAS BEEN CARRIED OUT, THE AZERBAIJAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE REPORTS TO THE CONGRESS THAT THE TASKS SET BY THE 25TH CPSU CONGRESS AND 29TH AZERBAIJAN CP CONGRESS IN THE SPHERE OF INDUSTRY HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFULLY FULFILLED. (TUMULTUOUS APPLAUSE) IN TERMS OF SCALE AND COMPREHENSIVENESS AND THE NATURE OF THE CHANGES IN THE STRUCTURE OF INDUSTRY AND OF THE WHOLE ECONOMY THE 10TH 5-YEAR PLAN HAS BEEN THE BEST IN AZERBAIJAN'S CREATIVE ANNALS. (TUMULTUOUS APPLAUSE) IT HAS INDEED BEEN A 5-YEAR PLAN OF EFFICIENCY AND QUALITY. (APPLAUSE)

On 15 March 1980 the Azerbaijan SSR reported the early fulfillment of the 5-year industrial production plan. THE INCREASE OVER THE 5 YEARS WAS 47 PERCENT, AS AGAINST THE PLANNED 39 PERCENT. THAT, COMRADES, IS THE HIGHEST GROWTH RATE OF ANY UNION REPUBLIC. (APPLAUSE) OVER THE 5-YEAR PERIOD AS A WHOLE TOTAL INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION REACHED R40 BILLION, WHICH IS 50 PERCENT MORE THAN IN THE NINTH 5-YEAR PLAN OR ALMOST AS MUCH AS IN THE SIXTH, SEVENTH AND EIGHTH 5-YEAR PLANS PUT TOGETHER. (APPLAUSE) [paragraph continues]

The absolute increase in production totaled R3 billion. This is more output than was produced in the whole of 1964. Industry's contribution to the republic's global social product rose from 63.8 to 65.1 percent. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGIC TASK IN THE SPHERE OF INDUSTRY--THE IMPROVEMENT OF ITS STRUCTURE, THE IMPROVEMENT OF INTERSECTORIAL AND INTRA-SECTORIAL PROPORTIONS AND THE INCREASE OF PROGRESSIVE SECTORS' CONTRIBUTION TO TOTAL INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION--CONTINUED. Progressive sectors now account for 28 percent of gross output, as against 24.7 percent in 1975 and 22.5 percent in 1970. The total production in these sectors was more than R11 billion in the 10th 5-Year Plan, almost double the figure in the 9th 5-Year Plan.

A tremendous role in resolving this most important economic and social task was played by implementation of the 27 July 1976 CPSU Central Committee Resolution "On the Results of an Examination of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee's Proposals for the Development of Certain Sectors of the Republic's Industry in 1976-80." The resolution ushered in a fundamentally new stage in the all-round development of the republic's industry and entire economy on the basis of scientific and technical progress.

Our tasks in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution were considered in detail by an Azerbaijan CP Central Committee plenum and were discussed in the republic's Council of Ministers and Gosplan, obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, primary party organizations, ministries and departments, which formulated appropriate measures.

Party, soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol organs developed vigorous organizational and political work and mobilized the communists and all the working people to fulfill the resolution. The activity of the organizations, institutions, enterprises and officials responsible for the implementation of the planned measures is monitored daily by the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

During the 10th 5-Year Plan the 15 major complexes, enterprises and capacities equipped with advanced hardware and technology envisaged by the resolution were commissioned in Baku, Kirovabad, Sumgait, Ali-Bayramly and other cities.

The resolution defined measures to further improve the siting of industrial enterprises throughout the republic's territory, to comprehensively develop cities and rayons and to ensure the more rational employment of the able-bodied population. We are especially pleased that the proportion of industrial output produced in medium-sized and small cities and rayons increased 60 percent over the course of the 5 years and totaled 33.2 percent in 1980.

TODAY WE CAN REPORT TO THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND THE AZERBAIJAN CP CONGRESS THAT THE FOCAL PROBLEMS PUT FORWARD BY THE RESOLUTION HAVE LARGELY BEEN SOLVED AND THAT WE ARE SUCCESSFULLY IMPLEMENTING COMRADE L. I. BREZHNEV'S INSTRUCTION"...TO CONTINUE TO IMPROVE THE STRUCTURE ON THE BASIS OF THE INTERESTS OF THE REPUBLIC AND THE NATIONAL ECONOMY ON A COUNTRYWIDE SCALE." (APPLAUSE)

Azerbaijan's party organization, while implementing the party's course of balanced growth in heavy industry, has at the same time ensured increasing preferential development of the sectors of industry producing consumer goods. Over the 5-year period the growth rate for Group B was 58.6 percent, surpassing the plan projections. The absolute increase reached R1 billion, which is almost 70 percent more than in the Seventh and Eighth 5-Year Plans taken together. Production of articles in popular demand increased by 140 percent over the course of the 10 years. Production of more than 10,000 new types of models of consumer goods was started up.

With the faster development of agricultural production and its specialization in the republic, the number of enterprises processing agricultural raw materials grew. Grape-processing capacities increased by more than 75 percent during the 5-year period, while tea-processing capacities almost trebled and tobacco-curing capacities increased by 35 percent. Capacities for the production of canned fruit and vegetables and the processing of raw cotton increased.

THE 10TH 5-YEAR PLAN WAS MARKED BY AN INCREASE IN INDUSTRY'S EFFICIENCY AND A FURTHER IMPROVEMENT IN ALL ITS TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS. LABOR PRODUCTIVITY ROSE BY 28.2 PERCENT. THIS TOO WAS THE HIGHEST INDICATOR OF ANY UNION REPUBLIC. (APPLAUSE) THE 5-YEAR PLAN FOR LABOR PRODUCTIVITY GROWTH WAS OVERFULFILLED. This indicator accounted for more than two-thirds of the increase in production volume. In 1976-80 labor productivity growth in the republic was 11 percentage points ahead of the average union level. I would like to recall that in the Eighth 5-Year Plan it was considerably lower than the figure for the country as a whole, while in the Ninth 5-Year Plan we only managed to achieve the same pace [as the country as a whole].

Efficiency increased in all areas. Over the course of the 5 years the capital:labor ratio in industry increased by 16 percent and the return on capital increased by 8 percent. The most significant increase in the latter was in machine building and metal-working, nonferrous metallurgy and the chemical and petrochemical industries.

The technical standard and quality of output improved. Comprehensive quality control systems were introduced in more than 100 enterprises. The proportion of output bearing the seal of quality reached 16.1 percent, as against 1.3 percent in 1975, and the quantity of such articles increased 6.4 times over. Thanks to improved economic management at all levels and the economical utilization of material and manpower resources, industry as a whole made 70 percent more profit than the Ninth 5-Year Plan.

ALL THE SEVENTIES WERE MARKED BY A HIGH RATE OF DEVELOPMENT IN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION. OVERALL, IN THE 9TH AND 10TH 5-YEAR PLANS IT INCREASED BY 120 PERCENT. During 1971-80 30 percent more output was produced than was produced in the whole period from 1945 through 1970. (applause) The average annual growth rate in industrial output was 8.2 percent, which is 19 percent higher than in the previous decade (1961-70). Industry's fixed production capital now totals R8.3 billion, which is almost double the 1969 figure. In the last 10 years the republic's enterprises have created and started up production of 5,500 new types of machines, equipment, instruments, material and other articles, and about 400 of them were firsts in the USSR. Some 52,000 measures have been introduced in all salients of technical progress, producing an annual saving of more than R500 million.

One of the most important components in industry's success is the ensuring of more rhythmical work over the course of the month, the quarter and the whole year and the reduction of the number of enterprises failing to fulfill the plans for production and sales and in terms of the range [of output]. Thanks to the measures that were taken we managed during the 10th 5-Year Plan to increase the number of enterprises stably fulfilling the plans and contract commitments for deliveries of output and subassemblies inside and outside the republic.

However, the task set by the 29th Azerbaijan CP Congress of not having a single laggard enterprise has not been completely resolved. About 5 percent of all enterprises failed to cope with the 5-year target. The relevant ministries and departments and party committees must profoundly investigate the reasons for certain enterprises' failure to fulfill the plans and give them specific help to overcome the difficulties. We must exploit every condition and opportunity to ensure that Azerbaijan's industry works without laggards right from the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. (applause)

The results achieved in terms of one of the main indicators of efficiency--the improvement of labor productivity--are on the whole satisfactory. The 10th 5-Year Plan target for this indicator, as already mentioned, was overfulfilled. In all, over the last 10 years labor productivity has increased 70 percent and this factor has accounted for 75 percent of the increase in output; in 1980, for the first time, it accounted for 81 percent [of the increase]. It now takes 43 working people to produce R1 million-worth of output, as against 55 in 1975 and 75 in 1970. In other words, the saving of live labor over the course of the decade totaled 300,000 people, equivalent to the republic's total industrial production personnel in 1965. But we have reserves even in this sphere. Suffice it to say that about one-third of all enterprises in the republic failed to cope with the 5-year plan targets for increased labor productivity. [paragraph continues]

The level of mechanization of labor-intensive operations still remains low, especially in ancillary production. Some 35 percent of workers in industry are engaged in manual labor. Losses of worktime due to absenteeism, whole-day and part-shift [vnutrismennyy] idle time and administratively authorized absence are still great.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan an average annual rate of labor productivity growth of at least 3.7 percent must be ensured, and this indicator must account for more than 80 percent of the increase in production volumes. The fulfillment of this task demands that the retooling of production be expedited in every possible way, that scientific and technical achievements be introduced, that labor organization be improved and that labor discipline be strengthened.

During the period under review more than 160 major capacities achieved their design level [of output]. But concern is bound to be caused by the fact that, of 52 major facilities commissioned in the last 10 years surveyed by the republic's Central Statistical Administration in 1980, only one-fourth were making full use of their capacities and 12 were using less than 50 percent. The factors that are having an impact here are miscalculations in planning, construction deficiencies, poor raw material supplies and the absence of due concern for the training, needs and demands of cadres. The level of equipment loading is low in a number of enterprises in machine building and metalworking, metallurgy, the chemical and petrochemical industries and certain other sectors, and the shift index is low in the sectors producing consumer goods. We need to monitor strictly the quality of work at all stages of the construction and startup of new capacities and to prevent any deviations from the normative requirements.

In his speech in Baku in September 1978 Comrade L. I. Brezhnev reprimanded us over the unsatisfactory situation with regard to output quality and set the task of reaching and surpassing the unionwide indicator for the proportion of articles in the top quality category. Measures to implement this task were considered in detail by an Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Plenum in 1978 and at a republic scientific and practical conference, and progress in carrying out these measures has been repeatedly discussed by the Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat. A standing commission on quality has been set up under the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee to lead and coordinate the actions of party, soviet and economic organs. Similar commissions have been created under all party committees. In short, we have imparted a systematic, purposeful character to this work and we are organizing it on a scientific basis.

In our view, one of the main results of the 5-year plan was the fact that by the end of 1980 our republic had surpassed the average union level in terms of the proportion of output bearing the seal of quality. (applause) Quality indicators are high in leading sectors such as the electrical equipment industry, nonferrous metallurgy, machine building for the light and food industry, petroleum machine building, the chemical and oil-refining industry and others. The number of descriptions of articles in the top quality category has increased and the range of and geographical area covered by the enterprises producing them have expanded. While in 1975, 209 types of output bearing the seal of quality were produced, the figure is now 1,343. The improvement in the quality of the output produced in the republic is also demonstrated by the growth of exports, which in 1980 showed an increase of almost 50 percent over 1970.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan the volume of production in the top quality category must almost double. Our prime task is to bring about the maximum possible increase in the number of enterprises producing output bearing the seal of quality. There are now more than 200 such enterprises, but there is every possibility of at least doubling the number. The introduction of comprehensive quality-control systems in all enterprises and in sectors and economic regions must be expedited.

WE MUST MAKE SURE THAT, AS COMRADE L. I. BREZHNEV URGED, WE CAN BE PROUD OF ANYTHING PRODUCED IN THE REPUBLIC. (TUMULTUOUS APPLAUSE)

Comrades! Azerbaijan's industry is multisectorial. I would like today to briefly mention the status and tasks of just a few sectors.

MACHINE BUILDING DEVELOPED AT THE HIGHEST RATE DURING THE 10TH 5-YEAR PLAN. The second phase of the Azerelektroterm association's experimental plant in Baku was constructed and commissioned and many existing enterprises in the petroleum machine building, electrical equipment, instrumentmaking and other sectors of industry were expanded and modernized. Essentially, instead of old plants, we now have fundamentally new production facilities that match up to present-day demands.

Over the 5-year period production in machine building increased by 100 percent, as against the 80 percent indicated by the target. The sector's share of the republic's total industrial production reached 16.1 percent, as against 11 percent in 1970. Production of more than 1,100 new types of machines, units, equipment, apparatus, instruments and articles was started up.

The working people in petroleum machine building won a major victory. Back in November 1979 they were the first in the republic to fulfill the 5-year plan targets in terms of increased production, labor productivity and output of oilfield, drilling and geological survey equipment. The Soyuzneftemash Association has been awarded the order of Lenin. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev made a high assessment of the machine builders' labor in his greetings message. (applause)

An important peculiarity of the development of machine building during the 10th 5-Year Plan, as envisaged by the 25th CPSU Congress decision, was the faster development in the republic of non-metal-intensive sectors--electrical equipment, radio equipment, electronics, instrument-making and other sectors. Their share of the total volume of machine building is now more than 50 percent, as against 38 percent in 1975. And, which must be specially emphasized, with the development of these sectors a considerable part of the increase in gross output for machine building as a whole has been obtained without an increase in metal expenditure.

IN THE LAST FEW YEARS OUR REPUBLIC HAS BECOME ONE OF THE COUNTRY'S BIGGEST CENTERS OF THE ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT INDUSTRY. The production of Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry enterprises increased by almost 140 percent in the 10th 5-Year Plan. In 1980 they produced as much as the republic's entire machine-building sector produced in 1969. The collective of the Baku domestic conditioner plant, constructed on the initiative of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, finished its First 5-Year Plan in fine style. The Azerelektroterm Association has become one of the leading enterprises in the union for the production of electrothermal equipment and metallurgical units. Production of metal-cutting machine tools at the Baku machine tool building plant and of refrigerator trucks at a specialized motor vehicle plant has been started up for the first time.

Over the 5 years the volume of production instrument making increased by 90 percent and production of 60 new types of instruments, automation facilities and control systems was started up.

But there are still considerable reserves at machine-building enterprises. At some plants in petroleum machine building, instrument making, electrical equipment, the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and the Radio Industry, equipment's shift index is only 1.2-1.3. The problem of reducing the metals-intensiveness of the machines and equipment being produced still remains acute. To solve this problem it is necessary to be bolder about introducing into production economical rolled metal sections, metal substitutes, powder metallurgy, precision billets and other progressive manufacturing methods.

At the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed machine building's quite incomparable role in developing the national economy and boosting labor productivity. This broad and accurate definition has been vividly embodied in the prospects for the development of machine building in Azerbaijan. According to the results of the 11th 5-Year Plan machine building's share of the total industrial production in the republic will reach 20 percent. It is planned to raise machine building output to \$2.4 billion in 1985, which will be 60 percent more than last year.

The key problem in the present stage of the economy's development is meeting the national economy's growing demands for fuel and energy resources. During the period under review the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee took practical measures to further develop the oil- and gas-extracting, oil-refining and power industries. ONE POSITIVE RESULT OF THE WORK THAT WAS CARRIED OUT IS THE FACT THAT COLLECTIVES IN THE FUEL SECTORS LARGELY FULFILLED THE TASKS ENVISAGED BY THE 5-YEAR PLAN AND THE 29TH AZERBAIJAN CP CONGRESS DECISIONS.

During the 10th 5-Year Plan R2 billion were invested in the oil- and gas-extraction industry, which is 40 percent more than in the 9th 5-Year Plan, 17 oil and gas deposits and fields were discovered and a considerable increase was achieved in industrial reserves of hydrocarbon raw materials. The new Bulla-more, Muradkhaily, Kalamaddin and 28 April deposits came on stream. The 5-year gas-extraction target was fulfilled, with extraction increasing by 40 percent. The country received a great deal of high-quality Azerbaijani oil. Progressive well operation techniques began to be introduced more widely and more than 80 percent of oil fields have been automated. Almost an extra 250,000 tons of oil were brought to the surface using tertiary methods of extraction alone.

Much has been done to retool the offshore oil- and gas-extraction sector. Oilmen have been equipped with highly efficient new facilities for operating under conditions where the sea is up to 84 meters deep. The construction was begun of a major plant to manufacture deep-water platforms [osnovaniye] with a capacity of 60,000 tons of metal structures per year. The organizational structure of the Kasporneftegazprom Association has been improved, and the leadership of the association and a number of its leading subunits has been strengthened. The average daily level of oil extraction in offshore fields increased in 1980. However, the 5-year plan was underfulfilled in terms of offshore oil extraction. The Azneft Association lagged seriously behind, falling short of the target to the tune of 465,000 tons of oil over the 5 years.

THE OIL- AND GAS-EXTRACTION INDUSTRY HAS BEEN AND REMAINS ONE OF THE LEADING SECTORS OF THE REPUBLIC'S ECONOMY. Its role and importance as a supplier of raw materials for the oil-refining, petrochemical and chemical industries will increase still further in the 11th 5-year plan. THEREFORE THE TASK IS NOT ONLY TO STABILIZE OIL RECOVERY BUT TO INCREASE IT THROUGH THE WIDER INTRODUCTION OF PROGRESSIVE METHODS OF INTENSIFYING EXTRACTION AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW DEPOSITS AT SEA AND ON LAND. It is time a fundamental breakthrough was achieved in drilling, and geological survey and prospecting work for oil and gas in the central and western regions of the republic and in deep-water areas of the Caspian Sea must be stepped up. The technical base of offshore oil and gas extraction must be strengthened in every possible way, work to construct stationary platforms and hydraulic engineering structures must be expedited and secondary and tertiary methods of oil recovery on dry land must be introduced more widely.

We expect the leadership of the Kasporneftegazprom and Azneft Associations and oil- and gas-extracting administrations to further improve the organization of the whole complex of operations in fields and survey areas and to strengthen discipline and responsibility at all levels. More effective use must be made of the rich potential of our science and our engineering and technical cadres.

It is the duty of the relevant gorkoms and raykoms to mobilize oil industry collectives to exploit reserves and eliminate shortcomings, to show concern for collectives' needs and demands and to increase the activeness of soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol organs in resolving these tasks.

Oil refining is one of the oldest sectors of the republic's industry. Beginning in 1971, a comprehensive program of reconstruction and modernization of the oil-refining industry has been implemented, the aim being to increase output and improve quality, increase labor productivity, solve a number of social problems and strengthen environmental conservation. During the 10th 5-Year Plan twice as much capital investment was assimilated in work to modernize the Baku oil refineries as was assimilated in the 9th 5-Year Plan. [paragraph continues]

The powerful Elou-Avt combined primary oil-refining unit at the Novobakinskiy V. I. Lenin oil refinery was commissioned ahead of schedule and is operating excellently, and the construction of a second similar unit is being completed at the Baku 22d CPSU Congress oil refinery. A major catalytic reforming complex has been commissioned at the Novobakinskiy oil refinery, the process of transferring the bulk discharge of offshore oil and light petroleum products outside Baku's city limits has been completed and a number of nature conservation projects have been commissioned. All this has made it possible to improve the industrial processes, make oil refining more thorough and increase production of high-octane gasolines by almost 30 percent and production of high-quality lubricating oils by a factor of 7.5.

However, the oil-refining industry failed to fulfill its 5-year plan. Of 27 items on the main products list, the plan was fulfilled for only 15. Of course, the main reason lies in the shortfall in oil supplies. But the sector and enterprise leaders cannot be absolved of all responsibility; they could have and ought to have both ensured the more rational processing of the raw materials they did receive and sharply reduced oil losses.

The sector's most important task in the 11th 5-Year Plan is to completely fulfill the 5 May 1980 resolution of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers and USSR Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry. It is a case of continuing the modernization and of concentrating all oil refining largely in two plants, with the Novobakinskiy Vladimir Ilich oil refinery specializing in the production of high-octane gasolines and fuels and Baku's 22d CPSU Congress oil refinery specializing in the production of quality lubricating oils. The leadership of the republic's Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry must wage a persistent struggle to fulfill this program, sharply increase production and improve the range and quality of petroleum products.

The republic's power industry complex comprises 18 power stations, which last year generated more than 15 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity, or 45 percent more than in 1965. Construction of the Shamkhorskaya GES and Azerbaydzhanskaya GRES has been started. Some 60 percent more major power transmission lines were commissioned than were commissioned in the Ninth 5-Year Plan. The target for electricity generation was fulfilled.

However, the rate of the power industry's development is lagging behind the increased demands of the republic's national economy. The republic currently produces 2 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity less than necessary. The shortage is made up by electricity from the unified Transcaucasus system.

Azglavenergo is being slow to eliminate the serious shortcomings in its work for which it was reprimanded in the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee resolution. The standard of equipment operation within the main administration's system is low, electricity losses in the circuits and unit fuel expenditure in the power stations are great, and due reliability has not been ensured in the supply of electricity to the republic's national economy during the fall and winter period.

The power industry workers' task in the 11th 5-Year Plan is to ensure increasing preferential growth of capacities, to commission new stations that will increase by 50 percent the potential of the republic's power system and to start the retooling of the whole sector. Along with this, in light of the republic's favorable climatic conditions, the development of efficient methods of converting solar, wind and geothermal energy must be stepped up.

"No matter how fast we develop the power industry, the saving of heat and energy will continue to be a most important state task," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has pointed out. An extensive search has been mounted in the republic for reserves for reducing expenditure of fuel and energy resources, and the course of developing non-energy-intensive sectors of industry has proved its value. This was the reason why, though the total increase in production over the 5-year period was 47 percent, fuel and energy consumption rose by less than 20 percent.

But we have still by no means completely eliminated waste and a nonstate approach toward this problem. One ministry, department and enterprise in five is failing to cope with the targets for saving fuel, thermal energy and electricity. This negligence is intolerable. EVERY LEADER MUST REMEMBER THAT THE PACE OF THE FURTHER BOOSTING OF THE REPUBLIC'S ENTIRE NATIONAL ECONOMY DEPENDS LARGELY ON THE RATIONAL UTILIZATION OF FUEL AND ENERGY RESOURCES.

THE CHEMICAL AND PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRIES WERE DEVELOPED AT INCREASING PREFERENTIAL RATES DURING THE 10TH 5-YEAR PLAN. Major capacities for the production of synthetic detergents and superphosphates, and the divinyl and butadiene acrylonitrile latex complex were commissioned; capacities for the production of polyethylene, epoxy and polyester resins, and others were modernized and increased. Production showed an increase of 60 percent over the Ninth 5-Year Plan.

However, the levels of profitability, return on capital and labor productivity for the republic's chemical complex as a whole are still inadequate. The results of the complex' work are adversely affected by the great number of small-capacity, obsolete and wornout units and by delays in the commissioning and achievement of design capacities. The republic's chemical industry was once geared mostly to producing raw materials. During the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans it has been possible to change the situation to some extent. But STILL MORE RESOLUTE ACTION MUST BE TAKEN TO FOCUS THE REPUBLIC'S CHEMICAL INDUSTRY ON PRODUCING END PRODUCTS. Over the next 5-year period we must ensure an increase of 40 percent in the production of the chemical and petrochemical industries as a whole and obtain more than R1 billion-worth of output in 1985.

A MAJOR INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX FOR ALUMINUM PRODUCTION, COMPRISING THE EXTRACTION AND PROCESSING OF THE RAW MATERIAL AND PRODUCTION OF THE FINISHED PRODUCT, HAS BEEN CREATED IN OUR REPUBLIC. The sector's enterprises now produce more in a year than they did in the entire Eighth 5-Year Plan. In the 11th 5-Year Plan the commissioned capacities will have to be fully started up, and the second phases of the production facilities to produce alumina from alunites, sulfuric acid, brass utensils and pipes, and the country's biggest powdered copper and copper alloys shop must be constructed and commissioned.

THE 29TH AZERBAIJAN CP CONGRESS SET IMPORTANT TASKS FOR THE COLLECTIVE OF THE V. I. LENIN PIPE-ROLLING PLANT. ON THE WHOLE THEY ARE BEING FULFILLED SUCCESSFULLY. Eleven mechanized and automated flow lines have been commissioned, the modernization of the "252-2" pipe-rolling mill has been completed, and production of high-strength and heat-treated pipes for the oil industry has been increased 2.1 times over. At the same time the pace of the enterprise's modernization and retooling is lagging behind the national economy's requirements. Construction of the shop for the thermal zinc-coating of pump and compressor pipes and the shop for geological prospecting pipes envisaged by the CPSU Central Committee resolution has still not been started. In 1981-85 working people in ferrous metallurgy must ensure the full utilization of capital investments, which are being trebled compared with the 10th 5-Year Plan, expedite the startup of commissioned capacities, improve the quality, reliability and durability of output and double the output of high-strength pipes.

AS DEMANDED BY THE 25TH CPSU CONGRESS, THE COURSE OF MORE FULLY SATISFYING THE POPULATION'S REQUIREMENTS FOR INDUSTRIAL AND FOOD GOODS WAS IMPLEMENTED CONSISTENTLY DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW. The Group B sectors underwent considerable development in the republic. Some 30 percent more funds than in the Ninth 5-Year Plan were invested in strengthening their material and technical base. Major new light, food and meat and dairy industry enterprises were commissioned. One-third of light industry's machine pool was renewed. About 350 mechanized and automated flow lines were introduced in the food sectors.

THE AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE FOR GROUP B WAS 9.7 PERCENT, AS AGAINST 8.7 PERCENT IN THE NINTH 5-YEAR PLAN. Light and food industry output increased by 40 percent, and production of cultural and everyday goods increased by 170 percent. The range of consumer goods was expanded and their quality was improved. The production of more than 4,000 new models, styles and types of output was started up. Some 45 percent of the range of light industry output, and more than 80 percent of the children's range, were renewed. But overall the standard of the Group B sector's work cannot satisfy us. Since the start of the 5-year plan the shortfall in deliveries to the market amounted to R550 million-worth of industrial and food goods. Ministries and departments cannot always offer customers a choice of goods meeting the demands of current fashion and good taste. The proportion of total local industry output manufactured from local raw materials is only 3 percent. Not enough use is made of potential for expanding the range of table wines or of the favorable conditions to developing fishing in fresh-water reservoirs. The quality of many goods evokes justified reproaches from working people. Few consumer goods are produced by heavy industry enterprises. For instance, it is intolerable that in many machine-building and metallurgical plants the plans in this sphere constitute only 1.5-5 percent of the total production.

The CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum stressed that the rapid upsurge of the Group B sectors is a task of prime economic and political significance. In the light of this party demand, the projected production growth rate in our republic during the 11th 5-Year Plan is 35.2 percent for Group B, as against 39.3 percent for Group A.

The task of party, soviet and economic organs is to secure an expansion in the range and an improvement in the quality of goods for the people and to make maximum use of local raw material resources to these ends, combining purposefulness and initiative with everyday persistent work. The Gosplan, ministries, departments and enterprises must make a profound study of demand among the population be aware of the market situation and react to it promptly, and more widely practice the organization of industrial enterprise subsidiaries in rayons of the republic.

DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW ALL TYPES OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS WERE FURTHER DEVELOPED. Railroad transport, which accounts for more than 60 percent of the national economy's total freight turnover, increased the indicator by 5 percent. The length of electrified lines increased by 10 percent and they are now approaching 60 percent of the total. One-third of the Caspian Sea shipping line's fleet was renewed. With an increase in the vehicle pool of 25 percent, freight shipments by truck increased by 54 percent. Passenger shipments by motor transport increased by 30 percent. More than 60 air routes --twice as many as 10 years ago--now link Azerbaijan with other cities in the country. The volume of services offered to the population by communications facilities increased by 50 percent. Now 98 percent of the republic's population can watch television programs, and 90 percent can watch in color.

However, there are still many substantial shortcomings in the work of transport, especially railroad transport. The Azerbaijan railroad failed to fulfill the 5-year-plan targets in terms of the main technical and economic indicators. There is no proper order in the work of its subunits, discipline is poor, certain leaders have lost their sense of responsibility, delays in receiving and dispatching trains carrying national economic freight are the rule and passenger trains usually run late.

The railroad's leadership, the party organizations of junctions and departments and the relevant gorkoms and raykoms must ensure a cardinal improvement in the Azerbaijan railroad's activity, secure a sharp improvement in the efficiency with which transport facilities are used, the absolute fulfillment of shipment plans, the strict observance of train timetables and the strengthening of production and industrial discipline at all levels, and improve the standards of passenger service. The further development of the railroad is a statewide task and party, soviet and economic organs must approach its resolution with the utmost responsibility.

The leadership of the republic's Ministry of Motor Transport must ensure the strict fulfillment of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee resolution "On Serious Shortcomings in the Activity of the Azerbaijan SSR Ministry of Motor Transport and the Unsatisfactory Organization of the Work of Passenger Transport in Baku City," improve the structure of production management and the organization of shipments and impose proper order in all motor transport enterprises, especially in the city passenger transport.

During the 11th 5-Year Plan shipments by air transport must be increased and aviation's role in the development of agriculture and in communications with the republic's regions must be enhanced.

In the light of the prevailing volume of freight traffic and trends within it, the task of the Caspian Sea shipping line is to seek out additional internal reserves for increasing the efficiency with which transport facilities are utilized.

The Ministry of Communications must ensure an increase of more than 30 percent in telephone capacities and the construction of a multichannel television station and must ensure reliable work by all types of communications and technical television and radio facilities.

IN DISCUSSING OUR WORK IN THE INDUSTRIAL SPHERE DURING THE 9TH AND 10TH 5-YEAR PLANS, WHAT SHOULD BE STRESSED ARE ITS MOST IMPORTANT AND SIGNIFICANT RESULTS.

FIRST OF ALL, STABLE WORK BY THE WHOLE INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX AND EACH OF ITS SECTORS HAS BEEN ENSURED. The annual fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges and increasing production have become the norm. In all years of the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans the republic's industry developed at rates higher than those projected by the plan and outstripping the average union indicator. As a result the republic's industrial potential increased significantly. Gross industrial output in 1980 totaled R9.4 billion, yet in the 50 years up to 1970 it had only reached the R1 billion level. Azerbaijan's industrial output now accounts for 31 percent more of the country's total industrial production.

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT RESULTS OF THE LAST DECADE HAS BEEN THE SUCCESSFUL RESOLUTION OF THE TASKS OF IMPROVING THE STRUCTURE AND INTERSECTORIAL PROPORTIONS OF INDUSTRY. A firm foundation has been laid for increasing the contribution made by progressive sectors of industry in the 11th 5-year plan and through 1990. The total volume of production in the sectors determining technical progress has increased by 140 percent over the preceding decade. In 1980 these sectors--the power industry, the chemical and petrochemical industries and machine building--produced R1.7 billion-worth more output than in 1970, which is 2.7 times the increase in output over the previous 10 years. Almost all the republic's plants and factories have been reconstructed, modernized and expanded.

DURING THE 9TH AND 10TH 5-YEAR PLANS SOCIAL PRODUCTION EFFICIENCY INCREASED AT A RAPID RATE IN THE REPUBLIC'S INDUSTRY--LABOR PRODUCTIVITY, THE CAPITAL:LABOR RATIO, THE RETURN ON CAPITAL, PROFITABILITY, PROFITS AND ALL TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS IMPROVED.

Over this period the technical base making it possible to process all the agricultural raw materials produced in the republic has been greatly expanded and a good basis has been created for its intensive development in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

In the last 10 years a tremendous leap forward has been taken in the industrial renewal of Azerbaijan. BUT THE MAIN RESULT OF OUR ACTIVITY LIES IN THE IMPROVEMENT IN THE LEVEL OF TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE AND POLITICAL CULTURE OF INDUSTRIAL WORKING PEOPLE, THE TRAINING AND EDUCATION OF A LARGE ARMY OF THE YOUNGER WORKING CLASS GENERATION AND THE STRENGTHENING OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL LEADERSHIP. In all sectors of industry people are working with maximum effort and with an awareness of their personal responsibility for their contribution to the successes of their enterprise, the republic and the whole country. (tumultuous applause)

THE STANDARD OF PARTY LEADERSHIP OF INDUSTRY HAS RISEN, AND OBKOMS, GORKOMS AND RAYKOMS ARE DEALING MORE SPECIFICALLY AND THOUGHTFULLY WITH ALL ASPECTS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION. THE ACTIVITY OF INDUSTRIAL MINISTRIES, DEPARTMENTS AND ASSOCIATIONS HAS IMPROVED.

Comrade delegates! As you know, the draft basic guidelines set our republic great and crucial tasks for the 11th 5-Year Plan. In particular, it is planned to increase output in industry by 29-32 percent. This means that in 1985 the republic's industry will be producing output amounting to more than R12 billion--3 times as much as in 1970. In 1981 industrial output will total R9.5 billion, which is more than total industrial production during the Sixth 5-Year Plan. The main thing we must concentrate on is ensuring a further improvement in industry's efficiency.

Azerbaijan's industrial working people, like all Soviet people, have made a shock start to the 11th 5-Year Plan. Demonstrating their boundless dedication to the ideas of communism, they are selflessly maintaining a vigil under the slogan of "26 shock weeks for the 26th congress." (applause)

THERE CAN BE NO DOUBT THAT THE REPUBLIC'S GLORIOUS WORKING CLASS, MULTIPLYING THE SUCCESSES AND THE ACCUMULATED RICH EXPERIENCE OF THE 9TH AND 10TH 5-YEAR PLANS, WILL HONORABLY FULFILL AND OVERFULFILL THE TARGETS OF THE NEW 5-YEAR PLAN AND WILL MAKE A FITTING CONTRIBUTION TO FURTHER STRENGTHENING OUR MOTHERLAND'S ECONOMIC MIGHT. (TUMULTUOUS APPLAUSE)

Ensuring the Further Dynamic Development of Agriculture

Comrades! In implementing the party's agrarian policy and the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the Central Committee July (1978) Plenum Azerbaijan's party organization has achieved considerable successes in developing agriculture. Our activity in this sphere has its peculiarities and difficulties, determined by the fact that for a long time Azerbaijan's agriculture lagged behind, was effectively neglected and was among the worst in the country in terms of all indicators.

During the Ninth 5-Year Plan, fulfilling the 23 July 1970 CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures to Develop the Azerbaijan SSR's Agriculture," we resolved the main task: we surmounted the lag and secured the sharp boosting of agricultural production, the annual fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans and the effective reduction of the gap between the republic and average union indicators. On this basis the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee put forward a new, more complex task for the 10th 5-Year Plan--ensuring the faster development of agriculture by increasing the role and significance of intensive factors. Our program of work in this direction was determined by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures to Further Intensify Agricultural Production in the Azerbaijan SSR," adopted in July 1975.

WE HAVE COMBINED ALL THE INTENSIFICATION WORK WITH IMPLEMENTATION OF ONE OF THE MAIN TASKS PUT FORWARD BY THE 25TH CPSU CONGRESS FOR THE 10TH 5-YEAR PLAN--AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION SPECIALIZATION AND CONCENTRATION ON THE BASIS OF AGROINDUSTRIAL INTEGRATION AND INTERFARM COOPERATION. This, as the CPSU Central Committee resolution adopted in May 1976 on Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's initiative notes, is the "main direction in further developing socialist agriculture and a new stage in practically implementing the ideas of Lenin's cooperatives plan under the conditions of developed socialism."

TODAY THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE REPORTS TO THE CONGRESS THAT THE 10TH 5-YEAR PLAN WAS A 5-YEAR PLAN OF THE INTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE REPUBLIC'S ENTIRE AGROINDUSTRIAL COMPLEX AND OF CONSIDERABLE GROWTH IN THE RURAL WORKING PEOPLE'S WELL-BEING AND CULTURE. THE PLANS WERE FULFILLED WAY AHEAD OF SCHEDULE AND GREATLY OVERFULFILLED IN TERMS OF ALL INDICATORS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION. AZERBAIJAN'S AGRICULTURE HAS ESTABLISHED A FIRM FOOTHOLD ON THE HEIGHTS OF MATURE SOCIALISM. (TUMULTUOUS APPLAUSE)

IN TERMS OF GROSS AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT THE REPUBLIC REACHED THE [PROJECTED 1980 LEVEL AS LONG AGO AS 1978--2 YEARS AHEAD OF THE PRESCRIBED TIME. AGRICULTURE'S GROSS OUTPUT OVER THE 5 YEARS WAS R10,181 MILLION. THAT IS R5 BILLION MORE THAN IN THE EIGHTH 5-YEAR PLAN AND R3,235 MILLION MORE THAN IN THE NINTH 5-YEAR PLAN. AVERAGE ANNUAL GROSS OUTPUT IN 1976-80 SHOWED AN INCREASE OF 47 PERCENT OVER THE NINTH 5-YEAR PLAN, AS AGAINST THE 21 PERCENT ENVISAGED BY THE 5-YEAR PLAN. THIS WAS THE HIGHEST INDICATOR OF ANY UNION REPUBLIC. (TUMULTUOUS APPLAUSE)

Each year of the 5-year plan was marked by increasing production and procurements of agricultural produce and by the early fulfillment--and overfulfillment by a considerable margin--of not only the state plans but also the high socialist pledges. And we are boundlessly pleased that Comrade L. I. Brezhnev called this a good tradition of Azerbaijan's rural working people. (tumultuous applause)

OVER THE COURSE OF THE 5 YEARS MORE THAN SEVEN AVERAGE ANNUAL PLANS FOR THE PROCUREMENT OF GRAIN AND FRUIT WERE FULFILLED, MORE THAN SIX AVERAGE ANNUAL PLANS FOR COTTON, GRAPES, VEGETABLES, GREEN LEAF TEA, POTATOES AND CUCURBITS AND ALMOST SIX SUCH PLANS FOR TOBACCO. The plans for deliveries to the union fund of early vegetables, fresh grapes and fruit were considerably overfulfilled for the 5-year plan as a whole and for each year. The targets were overfulfilled in terms of the procurement of meat, milk, wool and mulberry silkworm cocoons.

The increases in the amounts of various crops received by the country during the 10th 5-Year Plan as compared to the 9th were as follows: 50 percent more grain, cotton, vegetables, potatoes and leaf tea, 120 percent more grapes, 93 percent more fruit, 65 percent more cucurbits, 41 percent more tobacco, 16 percent more meat, 20 percent more wool, 14 percent more mulberry silkworm cocoons, 36 percent more eggs and 33 percent more milk. (applause)

IN ALL, OVER THE 9TH AND 10TH 5-YEAR PLANS GROSS AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT ALMOST DOUBLED, WHEN IT HAD INCREASED ONLY 4 TIMES OVER DURING THE PRECEDING 50 YEARS. Some 5.5 million tons of raw cotton was procured, or 2.4 million tons more than in the previous 10 years. This means that the 40-percent increase in cotton production over the 10-year period alone was more than the total volume of cotton production during the Eighth 5-Year Plan. In the period 1971-80 7,399,000 tons of grapes were harvested, or 260 percent more than were harvested over the preceding 25 years. (tumultuous applause) Last year alone 39 percent more grapes were harvested that were harvested in the entire Eighth 5-Year Plan. (applause) I would also like to cite the following striking fact: On just the one day of 17 September last year, the republic's grape growers handed over to the state 64,700 tons of grapes--as much as in the whole of 1961. (tumultuous applause) Incidentally, our republic leads the country in terms of grape production. (tumultuous applause) Our contribution to the total grape production for the union has increased from 6.5 percent to 23 percent, or 3.5 times over. (tumultuous applause)

Over the 10 years 5 million tons of vegetables were procured, which is 110 percent more than in the previous 25 years. (applause) Compared with the previous 20 years, 30 percent more fruit was produced, 40 percent more green leaf tea and 70 percent more tobacco--although, comrades, we are against smoking. Kolkhozes and sovkhoses are producing between 1.5 and 3 times as much livestock products as they were 10 years ago.

An outstanding labor victory, on which Leonid Ilich Brezhnev warmly and cordially congratulated Azerbaijan's working people, was won in the concluding year of the 5-year plan. (applause) In terms of weather conditions the year was unfavorable for agriculture. But the rich experience accumulated during the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans, the improved farming standards and the level of technical equipment made it possible to harvest the republic's biggest-ever yields within an extremely short time. The state received 360,000 tons of grain 883,500 tons of raw cotton, 1,398,000 tons of grapes, 625,800 tons of vegetables, 201,500 tons of fruit, 21,800 tons of high-grade leaf tea, 38,000 tons of cucurbits, 48,000 tons of potatoes and 57,000 tons of tobacco. Some 121,200 tons of livestock and poultry meat, 326,100 tons of milk, 278.4 million eggs, 11,800 tons of wool and about 5,000 tons of cocoons were procured.

In this connection, comrades, I want to recall one interesting fact. In 1972 the republic Ministry of Agriculture's Economic Research Institute finished formulating a forecast on the development, siting and specialization of Azerbaijan's agriculture over the period through 1990. According to the scientists' calculations, by that date the republic could raise production of raw cotton to 600,000 tons, of grapes to a little more than 1.5 million tons, of tobacco to 42,500 tons and so forth. But the rate of agricultural development achieved by the republic in recent years has overturned all these predictions --which, incidentally, had actually seemed infeasible to some leaders. (tumultuous applause) Back in 1980 we overtook the economists' calculations in terms of the production of raw cotton, tobacco and, more or less, grapes and we are determining new, much higher targets for 1990. (applause)

But what is especially great is the significance of the qualitative changes in agricultural production and the growth in its efficiency. INTENSIVE FACTORS--THE IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL CROP YIELDS AND STOCKRAISING PRODUCTIVITY--HAVE BEEN THE CRUCIAL PRE-CONDITIONS FOR THE FASTER DEVELOPMENT OF THE REPUBLIC'S AGRICULTURE. Grain crop yields in 1980 amounted to 23.2 quintals per ha, as against 14.6 in 1975 and 11.6 quintals a decade ago. At one time we dreamed of raising grain crop yields to the average union level. But today it can be said with satisfaction that we have now surpassed that level. (applause) The output of each hectare of cottonfield doubled last year, the average yield was 35.4 quintals. During the sixties and before the cotton yield in the republic never rose above 17 quintals. A great many people did not believe it would be possible to raise the cotton yield in Azerbaijan to 25 quintals and reach the level of the Central Asian republics. But today we report to the congress that Azerbaijan is in first place in terms of cotton yield and is outstripping the Central Asian indicators. (tumultuous, prolonged applause) Last year grape growers obtained 95.6 quintals per ha, as against 65.1 in 1975. Incidentally, that too is the highest yield in our country. (applause) The vegetable yield has increased by 42 quintals, that of potatoes has increased by 35 and that of green leaf tea by 12 quintals. Milk yield per cow and buffalo and the weight standards of livestock sold to the state have increased by 30 percent. (applause)

An important result is the overfulfillment of the 5-year labor productivity growth plan. Productivity improved by 27.4 percent over the 5 years, which is about 7 percentage points ahead of the average union level. Gross output per 100 ha of agricultural land increased by 50 percent. The labor costs and prime cost of the output decreased substantially and kolkhoz and sovkhoz incomes and the profitability of agricultural production increased. During the 10th 5-Year Plan the net income of kolkhozes and sovkhozes reached R1.9 billion, an increase of 110 percent compared with the 9th 5-Year Plan and of 400 percent compared with the 8th. (applause) In 1969 the profitability of kolkhoz and sovkhoz production was 2 percent, which was the lowest indicator in the country. In 1975 profitability reached 21 percent on kolkhozes and 26 percent on sovkhozes, and in 1980, according to preliminary data, we reached the level of 35 percent on kolkhozes and 30 percent on sovkhozes and are now among the leading union republics. (tumultuous applause)

THE EFFICIENCY WITH WHICH CAPITAL INVESTMENTS AND FIXED CAPITAL ARE USED IN AGRICULTURE HAS IMPROVED CONSIDERABLY. IN 1976-80 THE INCREASE IN THE VOLUME OF CAPITAL INVESTMENTS COMPARED WITH THE NINTH 5-YEAR PLAN WAS 39 PERCENT, THE INCREASE IN FIXED PRODUCTION CAPITAL WAS 62 PERCENT AND THE INCREASE IN GROSS OUTPUT WAS 85 PERCENT. IN OTHER WORDS, GROSS OUTPUT INCREASED 2.2 TIMES AS FAST AS CAPITAL INVESTMENTS. While during the 8th 5-Year Plan the return on capital in the republic's agriculture decreased by an average of 5 percent per year--notice that, comrades, it decreased--and during the 9th 5-Year Plan it stabilized, during the 10th 5-Year Plan a clear tendency emerged for the return on capital to increase. DURING THE 9TH 5-YEAR PLAN AN ADDITIONAL R2.5 OF GROSS OUTPUT WAS OBTAINED PER RUBLE INCREASE IN CAPITAL INVESTMENTS, AND IN THE 10TH 5-YEAR PLAN THE CORRESPONDING FIGURE WAS R3.5 THAT, COMRADES, IS THE HIGHEST EFFICIENCY INDICATOR OF ANY UNION REPUBLIC. (APPLAUSE)

Thanks to the dynamic development, agriculture's contribution to the economy of Azerbaijan and the whole country increased considerably. DURING THE 9TH 5-YEAR PLAN OUR REPUBLIC'S SHARE OF THE TOTAL INCREASE IN USSR GROSS AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT WAS 3.1 PERCENT AND IN THE 10TH 5-YEAR PLAN IT WAS 6 PERCENT, OR ALMOST DOUBLE. [paragraph continues]

The impressiveness of the figures I have quoted will be especially clear if you remember that Azerbaijan has only 0.6 percent of the country's sown area, 0.7 percent of the agricultural land and 1.4 percent of the capital investments, yet, as I have already said, it contributes 6 percent of the agricultural output. (applause)

THE MAIN THING THAT HAS PREDETERMINED OUR SUCCESS HAS BEEN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION SPECIALIZATION AND CONCENTRATION ON THE BASIS OF INTERFARM COOPERATION AND THE CREATION OF AGRARIAN-INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS AND ENTERPRISES.

Zonal specialization has been completed in the republic and large-scale work has been carried out to develop and strengthen the material and technical base of the main agro-industrial complexes--the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking and the Azplodovoshchprom Association. The production base of the Ptitseprom, Mezhholkhozshv-prom, Azplembedineniye and other associations has strengthened and developed. Dozens of territorial agroindustrial, agrarian production and agricultural marketing associations have been set up.

A great deal of work has been done to specialize and concentrate cottongrowing. In 1969 28 rayons and 450 farms cultivated cotton and the state received 299,000 tons of cotton. The sector has now been concentrated in 21 rayons and 370 farms. There are 80 fewer farms, but almost 3 times as much raw cotton was harvested and handed over in 1980. (applause)

Integration processes have developed most intensively in viticulture and winemaking, vegetable and fruit growing, tea and tobacco production and their industrial processing. The State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking has been transformed into a major specialized agroindustrial complex for the production, processing and sale of grapes and viticultural produce. It employs 143,000 workers, specialists and employees and accounts for 90 percent of the total grape production in the republic. In 1980 the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking's industrial output showed a twelvefold increase over 1964, and its export deliveries have increased sixfold.

Production of commodity vegetables, fruit, potatoes, leaf tea, subtropical crops and essential-oil materials is concentrated within the 29 production, agrarian-industrial and agricultural marketing associations of Azplodovoshchprom. In 1980 the association's gross output showed an increase of 63 percent over 1975.

Vegetable growing is concentrated in two commodity zones--Lenkorano-Astarinskaya and Kuba-Khachmasskaya--which account for 90 percent of the truck garden output procured in the republic. Industrial orchard growing is concentrated in the Kuba-Kusarskaya zone, and tobacco growing in the Sheki-Zakatal'skaya zone.

The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee has paid great attention to production specialization and concentration based on interfarm cooperation, especially in stockraising. About 100 big interfarm and state stockraising complexes and poultry units are now operating in the republic, and many of them were constructed and commissioned during the 10th 5-Year Plan. They account for 37 percent of the meat, 50 percent of the milk and 60 percent of the eggs produced in the public sector.

Our republic's experience has entirely borne out the vital necessity and high efficiency of the party's course of agricultural production specialization and concentration. THE AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE THAT TOOK SHAPE IN OUR REPUBLIC DURING THE 9TH 5-YEAR PLAN AND WAS DEVELOPED AND FIRMLY ESTABLISHED DURING THE 10TH 5-YEAR PLAN HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME. IT IS ENTIRELY IN LINE WITH THE PARTY'S AGRARIAN POLICY AT THE PRESENT STAGE AND ACCORDS WITH THE SPECIFIC NATURE OF AZERBAIJAN'S MULTISECTORIAL AGRICULTURE. (TUMULTUOUS APPLAUSE)

At the same time it must be said that some of the agrarian-industrial and interfarm enterprises and associations set up in agriculture are being slow to reveal their potential. There are serious shortcomings in the organization and introduction of progressive techniques and the achievements of science and leading practice, and cases of planning equalization at rayon level and, within rayons, among the farms and enterprises have by no means been completely eliminated. [paragraph continues]

The index of the utilization of capacities is low and working people's qualifications are inadequate. The existing principles of economic accounting and the provision of material labor incentives for working people in interfarm and agroindustrial enterprises and associations need improving.

It is the task of the republic's party, soviet and economic organs, the leaders of the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking, Azplodoovoshchprom and the Ministry of Agriculture, and personnel in integrated production facilities to provide a better solution of the problem of the leadership of agroindustrial complexes and interfarm enterprises and to improve labor and production organization, the engineering service and planning and economic work. The guide to action is Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's instruction that "Further production specialization and concentration and the deepening of interfarm cooperation are now vital and fundamental issues in the development of the country's agriculture."

All sectors of the republic's agricultural production developed intensively during the 10th 5-Year Plan.

Great qualitative changes took place in grain production. The wheatfield is now sown only with intensive strains. Winter crops, which offer the biggest yield under Azerbaijan's conditions, now constitute more than 95 percent of all grain crops. Seed production and the techniques of grain cultivation have improved. As a result, ALTHOUGH THE SOWN AREA IN 1980 WAS 131,000 HA DOWN ON 1970, THE GROSS GRAIN HARVEST SHOWED AN INCREASE OF 57 PERCENT. Five years ago we had not a single rayon obtaining 25 quintals of grain per hectare, but in the concluding year of the 10th 5-Year Plan 12 rayons passed the 30-quintal mark. Five of them--Agdamskiy, Sabirabadskiy, Bardinskiy, Agdzhahedinskiy and Zhdanovskiy rayons--obtained about 40 quintals or more. Unfortunately, there are also cases of a different kind of our republic. For instance, farms in Yevlakhskiy, Geokchayskiy, Agdashkiy, Kyurdamirskiy, Pushkinskiy, Fizulinskiy, Kazakhskiy and Masallinskiy rayons obtain low harvests on irrigated land.

The area sown to grain crops will further decrease during the 11th 5-Year Plan in view of specialization, but the grass harvest must be raised to 1.3 million tons in 1985--24 percent more than the plan for 1980. This can be achieved by further improving the standards of grain farming, especially on irrigated land, equalizing the yields on farms and in rayons which are in the same soil and climatic zones and bringing the average yield in the republic up to a minimum of 30 quintals. (applause) One of the main reserves for increasing grain production in the republic is corn. Party, soviet and agricultural organs must do everything necessary to ensure the fulfillment of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures to Expedite the Introduction of Industrial Techniques on Cultivating Grain Corn in 1981-85."

The leading industrial crop in Azerbaijan and throughout the country is cotton. "Cotton, like grain, is a great resource of the country," the CPSU Central Committee stressed in its greetings message to the sixth all-union rally of young cottongrowers, "and we must constantly increase this resource." The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Plenum held in November 1979 noted with satisfaction that Azerbaijan's contribution to increasing this resource of the Soviet Union was growing steadily during the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans and that year in, year out the pace of production was outstripping the average union figure.

At the end of the Ninth 5-Year Plan the six cotton-growing rayons which obtained 25-30 quintals of cotton per hectare were regarded as the best in terms of yield. IN 1980 12 RAYONS, OR MORE THAN HALF THE TOTAL NUMBER CULTIVATING COTTON, HARVESTED MORE THAN 35 QUINTALS PER HECTARE AND 3 RAYONS HARVESTED MORE THAN 45 QUINTALS OF COTTON PER HECTARE.

Our cottongrowers have learned not only to grow excellent yields, but also to harvest them rapidly. Last year the planned quantity of cotton--600,000 tons--was harvested in only 20 days back in September, and the stepped-up socialist pledge was fulfilled on 5 October, when 800,000 tons had been handed over. All the cotton-growers rayons fulfilled the targets and pledges.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF RAW COTTON DURING THE 10TH 5-YEAR PLAN WAS 653,500 TONS, WHICH IS 213,000 TONS MORE THAN IN THE 9TH 5-YEAR PLAN AND 323,000 TONS MORE THAN IN THE 8TH. Three raykoms--Bardinskiy, Agdzhahedinskiy and Sabirabadskiy--handed over almost as much cotton to the state in 1980 as the entire republic produced just 10 years ago. (applause) Six rayons reached a level of production of more than 50,000 tons each. Bardinskiy rayon, which handed over 106,000 tons of "white gold," was the biggest cotton producer of all the country's cotton-growing rayons. (tumultuous applause)

ALONG WITH PRODUCTION, COTTON GROWING'S ECONOMIC INDICATORS IMPROVED. LAST YEAR ITS PROFITABILITY REACHED 42 PERCENT, AS AGAINST 22 PERCENT IN 1969. LABOR COSTS PER QUINTAL OF OUTPUT DECREASED BY MORE THAN 32 PERCENT.

Timely preparation for the sowing, improved cotton cultivation techniques, the application of the efficient means devised by Azerbaijani scientists for combating pests and diseases and--the main thing--preventing them from spreading, and the use of new, high-yield strains make it possible to grow quality cotton, each year to give the state the whole planned yield in high-grade cotton, and to achieve high end results. THE IMPROVED QUALITY FOR THE RAW COTTON HAS PROMOTED A SHARP INCREASE IN FIBER YIELD. IN 1980 IT WAS 32.6 PERCENT IN THE REPUBLIC AS AGAINST AN AVERAGE OF 29.4 PERCENT FOR THE COUNTRY. WASTE IN COTTON PROCESSING IN OUR REPUBLIC IS 3.5 PERCENT, AS AGAINST 10 PERCENT FOR THE UNION. OUTPUT OF COTTON FIBER MEETING THE STATE STANDARD HAS REACHED 51 PERCENT, YET IN 1969 IT WAS ONLY 3 PERCENT.

Our successes in cotton growing are great and they make it possible to declare that the Azerbaijani rural working people are doing well in fulfilling their international duty to supply the country with cotton. (tumultuous applause) At the same time we can see the shortcomings and unused reserves. Certain rayons of the Shirvanskaya zone are being slow to switch cotton growing over to the intensive path of development. There are still farms in our republic which obtain a yield of less than 20 quintals per hectare, crop rotation has been mastered on only half the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, techniques for irrigation and the application of mineral and organic fertilizers are not observed everywhere and the level of mechanization in cotton harvesting is still low.

OUR TASK IS TO STRUGGLE PERSISTENTLY FOR THE CONTINUED FASTER DEVELOPMENT OF COTTON GROWING AND TO RAISE RAW COTTON PRODUCTION TO 1 MILLION TONS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE IN THE 11TH 5-YEAR PLAN. (TUMULTUOUS, PROLONGED APPLAUSE) We must raise to 60 percent the amount of the planned volume harvested by machine, strengthen the material and technical base of procurement and reception centers and ginning mills, reduce processing times and increase the yield of end product.

The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee is certain that the republic's glorious cotton growers, who have repeatedly demonstrated their will and skill, will score new successes in increasing cotton production during the 11th 5-Year Plan and will mark the 5-year plan with new records. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

DURING THE 10TH 5-YEAR PLAN THERE WAS SWIFT DEVELOPMENT OF ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT AND PROMISING SECTORS OF THE REPUBLIC'S AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION--VITICULTURE. All the plans in this sector, especially the plans for the planting of new vines, were fulfilled at increasing preferential rates. Over the 5 years 110,000 ha of new vines were planted, as against the planned 50,000. Each year 20-22,000 ha of vines were set in the vineyards. The extent of sparseness of stand [izrezhennost] has been reduced to 19.7 percent, as against 28 percent in 1970. The yield has more than doubled and new grape-growing rayons have been created. Last year viticulture's profitability was 67.2 percent whereas in 1969 it was only 47.2 percent, and profits have increased more than five times over.

The flagship of Azerbaijan's viticulture is Dzhalilabadskiy rayon, where 211,000 tons of grapes were procured in 1980, as against 7,000 tons 10 years ago. (applause) In 1968 that was the quantity of grapes produced by the entire republic. Shemakhinskiy Rayon handed the state 177,000 tons and Nagorno-Karabakhskaya Oblast and Tazskiy and Khanlarskiy Rayons handed over more than 100,000 tons of grapes. Quality standards also improves, and in 1980 the average sugar content was 17.1 percent.

The successes in the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans have confirmed the scientific validity and realism of the conclusion drawn by the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee regarding the great future of the development of viticulture in the republic. This enabled us to set a large-scale task of unionwide significance--raising grape production in Azerbaijan to 3 million tons in 1990. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers supported our proposals and in February 1979 adopted a resolution "On Measures to Further Specialize Agriculture Production and Develop Viticulture and Winemaking in the Azerbaijan SSR."

The results of the first year's work to fulfill the party and government resolution inspire the certainty that we will reach the set target without fail. (tumultuous applause) What is more, WE HAVE EVERY OPPORTUNITY TO ACHIEVE IN 1981 THE LEVEL PLANNED FOR 1985, TO PRODUCE AT LEAST 2 MILLION TONS BY THE END OF THE 11TH 5-YEAR PLAN AND TO GIVE THE COUNTRY CONSIDERABLY MORE THAN 3 MILLION TONS OF GRAPES IN 1990.

To fulfill this task the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking, the Ministry of Agriculture and their subunits must increase the standards of grape cultivation in every possible way and ensure that 120,000 ha of new intensive-type vines are planted over the course of the 5-year plan, and planned with due regard for land condition after reclamation, the supply of water for irrigation and the availability of manpower on farms. The introduction of mechanization, the setting of vines in the vineyards and the elimination of sparseness of stand must be expedited, the creation of a stable base for the production of our own high-quality planting material must be accelerated and the shortcomings in the work of the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking and of its trusts, sovkhozes and wine plants must be eliminated.

It is the duty of obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, the Gosplan, the relevant ministries and departments and farm managers and primary party organizations to ensure the still more intensive development of viticulture in Azerbaijan during the 11th 5-Year Plan and to consolidate the republic's leading position in terms of the production of the amber bunches in the Soviet Union. (tumultuous applause)

Vegetable growing accounts for an increasing proportion of the republic's arable farming output and its role in supplying Moscow, Leningrad and other major industrial centers of the country with early and extra-early vegetables is increasing. DURING THE 10TH 5-YEAR PLAN AVERAGE ANNUAL VEGETABLE PRODUCTION REACHED 835,000 TONS, WHICH WAS AN INCREASE OF 58 PERCENT COMPARED WITH THE 9TH 5-YEAR PLAN. Last year the yield was 198 quintals [per hectare], an increase of almost 27 percent over 1975. The range of vegetables expanded and their quality improved somewhat. The sector's profitability was increased to 65 percent. Lenkoranskiy, Masallinskiy, Khachmasskiy and certain other rayons finished the 5-year plan with high indicators.

Vegetable growers' most important task is to increase output and improve its quality. Because of the limited land resources, this can only be achieved by improving the yield, increasing it to a minimum of 300 quintals per hectare over the course of the 5-year plan. Our reserves lie in eliminating shortcomings, improving the structure of the area sown to vegetable crops, increasing repeat plantings, introducing new intensive vegetable strains and mechanizing all processes as much as possible. More productive use must be made of hothouse capacities, and the construction of new hothouses must be increased so as to make it possible to increase vegetable production under cover to 67-70,000 tons by the end of the 5-year plan. We must exploit every available opportunity to give the working people of the country and the republic at least 650,000 tons of vegetables--mostly extra-early and early--each year during the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Radical changes have taken place in fruitgrowing. The 5-year plan for planting new intensive orchards with a total area of 10,000 ha was successfully fulfilled and farming standards in the sector improved. We now have 83,600 hectares of orchards. FRUIT PRODUCTION ALMOST DOUBLED OVER THE COURSE OF THE 5 YEARS AND TOTALED 276,300 TONS IN 1980. THAT IS MORE THAN A FIVEFOLD INCREASE COMPARED WITH 1969. (APPLAUSE) The economy of fruit farms strengthened and their profitability rose from 7.5 percent to 73.8 percent in 1980. However, the fruit requirements of the population and industry are by no means being satisfied in full. Orchards' yield remains extremely low; last year the average for the republic was only 31 quintals.

The intention for the 11th 5-Year Plan is to plant 7,000 ha of intensive orchards. The utilization of large areas is limited by the restricted water resources. All interested organizations must get down to seeking water resources in real earnest. The planting of new orchards must be carried out within a short time, not dragged out over 5 years. Old orchards, which even in the current 5-year plan account for a significant proportion, require careful tending. By 1985 we must ensure the production of at least 350-400,000 tons of fruit of improved quality.

DURING THE 10TH 5-YEAR PLAN THE GROSS HARVESTS AND YIELDS OF POTATOES INCREASED AND PROCUREMENT OF GREEN LEAF TEA INCREASED FROM 13,000 TONS TO 22,000. THE REPUBLIC HAS ACHIEVED SECOND PLACE IN THE COUNTRY IN TERMS OF TOBACCO PRODUCTION and the gross harvest last year reached 57,000 tons, as against 42,000 tons in 1975. In accordance with the decisions of the 29th Azarbaijan CP Congress, tobacco growing has moved into rayons in the mountain and foothill zones and has had an extremely positive influence on strengthening their economy.

In the new 5-year plan we must take specific measures to sharply increase gross potato harvests. Our tea growers can increase production of green leaf tea to 30,000 tons. The tobacco growers' task is to ensure the handover each year of 55-60,000 tons of tobacco leaf by further increasing the yield and to considerably improve tobacco quality.

Comrade delegates!

The whole course of the development of the country's economy and the steady rise in the people's material living standards have brought to the fore the task of boosting stock-raising more rapidly. The party demands that stockraisers, while increasing livestock numbers, everywhere improve the productivity of all types of livestock and poultry as rapidly as possible, switch to intensive stockraising methods and turn stock-raising into a modern, highly efficient sector. Those instructions are of especially great significance for our republic, since for a long time stockraising was the most neglected sector of Azerbaijan's agriculture. Thanks to the measures taken during the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans we managed to rectify the situation somewhat and while, for instance, in 1969 we lagged 3.1 times behind the average union indicator for milk yield per foraging cow and buffalo, the gap decreased to 1.3 times in 1980--although even that is considerable, of course.

As a result of the work that was carried out over the course of the 5-year plan, meat production increased by 22 percent, milk production by 28 percent and egg production by 33 percent. The average weight of cattle sold to the state increased by 61 kg and the average milk yield increased by 356 kg. THE PLANS AND SOCIALIST PLEDGES FOR THE PRODUCTION AND SALE TO THE STATE OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS WERE FULFILLED IN ALL YEARS OF THE 10TH 5-YEAR PLAN.

However, the level of development that has been achieved in stockraising does not match up to the party's demands or the decisions of the 25th congress and the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum. We have still by no means completely eliminated the shortcomings which Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum and during his 1978 visit to Baku. The Azerbaijan SSR is still lagging behind the average union indicators in terms of livestock and poultry productivity. There is a great deal of barrenness among females, which means a low yield of young animals. There is an unjustifiably great incidence of livestock being slaughtered for intrafarm needs. Little attention is paid to the most promising stockraising sector under Azerbaijan's conditions--the development of sheep raising. The capacities of most stockraising complexes, poultry units and fodder shops are utilized unsatisfactorily.

The main factor holding back stockraising's development is the unsatisfactory state of fodder production and the low quality of fodder. The whole cycle of operations is poorly organized--from the preparation of the soil and the sowing of fodder crops to their harvesting and procurement. As a result the yield of silage crops is less than 84 quintals per hectare and that of perennial grasses for hay is 40-46 quintals per hectare. That is between one-half and one-third what could be obtained if even a minimum of attention were paid to techniques for the cultivation of fodder crops.

Our republic has truly tremendous potential for increasing fodder resources to fully satisfy the requirements of public stockraising and of the livestock on the population's personal plots. Kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises have at their disposal 42,000 ha of sown fodder crops and 12,000 ha of long-established irrigated pastures. By making efficient use of this land we ought to be able to greatly increase its output and increase the yield of silage crops and root crops to 300-350 quintals per hectare and that of perennial grasses for hay to 140-160 quintals in 1985.

Some 30-35 percent of the republic's fodder balance is accounted for by natural fodder and I refer to the 2 million ha of steppe pastures used for the winter grazing of livestock. Summer pastures and meadows occupy more than 500,000 ha. But these areas are used appallingly. Virtually no one cares about them and a considerable section of the pastures has fallen out of use. This situation can be tolerated no longer. The republic's Council of Ministers must carry out a full inventory of the natural fodder land as soon as possible, determine measures to make efficient use of it and submit its proposals to the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

Calculations show that if we organize matters skillfully, we will double stockraising's fodder resources by 1985. On this basis it will be possible to increase production of livestock products on kolkhozes and sovkhozes by at least 25-30 percent compared with the 10th 5-Year Plan. That, comrades, must be one of the main directions of our work in the 11th 5-Year Plan. (applause)

A CRUCIAL FACTOR IN THE SUCCESSES OF THE REPUBLIC'S AGRICULTURE DURING THE 9TH AND 10TH 5-YEAR PLANS HAS BEEN CONSTANT CONCERN FOR THE LAND, FOR ITS FERTILITY, FOR THE PRODUCTIVE POTENTIAL OF EACH HECTARE. These years have also been marked by the great scope of hydraulic and land reclamation construction and of work to improve the land stock, reorganize irrigation and drainage systems and so forth.

In 1971-80 almost 90,000 ha of new irrigated land, 313,000 ha of land improved by reclamation work, 375,000 ha of land on which capital planning work had been carried out, 180,000 ha of land on which major leaching operations had been carried out and 460,000 ha of pastures with water supplies were brought into agricultural circulation; irrigation systems were modernized over an area of 743,000 ha and their water supplies were increased. During this period main canals and irrigation systems with a total length of 18,000 km, 14,000 km of collecting main and drainage systems and 310 pumping stations were constructed, and 4,000 subartesian wells were drilled. In all, water reservoirs to hold almost 2.8 billion cubic meters were created--which is 15 percent of the republic's total reservoir capacity--including more than 200 small-scale irrigation facilities with a capacity of 60 million cubic meters.

A large part of the work was accounted for by Glavazmeliovodstroy, which was created in 1970 at the suggestion of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee within the system of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and has completely proved its worth. This is now one of the republic's biggest contracting organizations, with an annual work program of more than R180 million, which is almost four times as much as 10 years ago. During this period MORE THAN R1.6 BILLION IN STATE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS HAVE BEEN CHanneled INTO IRRIGATION AND LAND RECLAMATION CONSTRUCTION, WHICH IS R650 MILLION MORE THAN IN THE PREVIOUS 50 YEARS OF SOVIET POWER. (TUMULTUOUS APPLAUSE) Powerful hydraulic engineering installations have been constructed: The Terterchayskoye in Nagorno-Karabakhskaya Autonomous Oblast, the Arpachayskoye in the Nakhichevanskaya ASSR, the Khanbulanshayskoye in Lenkoranskiy Rayon and others. And 22 major, superexpensive [sverkhlimitnyy] facilities with a total fixed capital value of R426 million have been commissioned. For the first time water resources construction has begun to advance outside the traditional irrigated region--the Kura-Araks depression and the foothill and mountain zone of the republic. In a short time an irrigation system to develop intensive orchard farming over an area of more than 10,000 ha, many pumping stations and other hydraulic engineering installations have been constructed there to modern technical standards.

What is especially important is the fact that, in contrast to former years, irrigation and land reclamation construction have been subordinated not so much to the task of increasing the irrigated area as to the task of increasing the efficiency with which capital investments are utilized, and obtaining the maximum return from each hectare of improved land. As a result, each ruble of capital investment in water resources construction produced an increase of R1.07 in plant-growing output from the reclaimed land, which is twice as much as the average for the country. (applause)

WE HAVE EVERY REASON TO BELIEVE THAT THE 9TH AND 10TH 5-YEAR PLANS WERE A PERIOD OF RADICAL POSITIVE CHANGES IN WATER RESOURCES CONSTRUCTION, AND THE TASKS THAT THE PARTY AND GOVERNMENT SET THE REPUBLIC IN THIS SPHERE WERE LARGELY FULFILLED.

But the 5-year-plan indicators were not achieved for the construction of over-the-limit [vnelimitnyy] projects and for the commissioning of fixed capital, and the amount of uncompleted construction is above the fixed normative.

Reclamation workers are faced with big and crucial tasks in the 11th 5-Year Plan. They have to assimilate R1.2 billion in capital investments, as much annually as was assimilated in the entire Eighth 5-Year Plan. It is planned to elaborate the technical and economic foundation for the planning and construction of 29 major water resources projects, including 15 reservoirs, of which 5 with a total capacity of 1.5 billion cubic meters of water will be commissioned in the current 5-year plan. During this period agriculture will receive 80,000 ha of new irrigated land, 90,000 ha of reclaimed land and land for which capital projects are planned and 230,000 ha with reorganized irrigation systems and increased water supply. Six new viticulture sovkhozes will be constructed in the zone where irrigated land is to be commissioned.

The fulfillment of the outlined program will not exhaust the republic's potential in terms of water resources and reclamation construction. The further development of it is laid down in the recommendations of the USSR Gosplan expert commission which determined specific opportunities for developing irrigation in the Kura River basin in the period through 1990. They envisage the construction of 16 reservoirs with a total capacity of 2.7 billion cubic meters.

Small-scale irrigation projects are a significant reserve for providing agricultural land with water for irrigation. The experience accumulated in the republic should be disseminated and more rational use should be made of the runoff of local rivers and other sources in order to increase the area of irrigated land and improve water supply, as envisaged by the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures to Further Develop Small-Scale Irrigation in the Republic" adopted in September 1980.

The implementation of the outlined plans will largely depend on how quickly we eliminate the shortcomings that still exist in water resources construction. The Azerbaijan SSR Main Administration for Land Reclamation and Water Resources Construction and its subdivisions must continue work to concentrate efforts and material and technical resources on the construction of large projects nearing completion, especially important projects, carrying out construction of a comprehensive basis and avoiding a time lag between the construction of reservoirs and the main irrigation canals as happened in the case of the Arpachayskiy Complex and the Shamkhorskaya GES. Special attention should be paid to improving the quality of irrigation and reclamation work. The Azerbaijan SSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources must have a considerably greater sense of responsibility for the fulfillment of plans for land reclamation construction, and especially for the rational operation of water resources projects.

THE FURTHER INTENSIFICATION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IS INCONCEIVABLE WITHOUT RAISING THE LEVEL OF MECHANIZATION AND ELECTRIFICATION OF LABOR-INTENSIVE PROCESSES AND PLACING SECTORS ON AN INDUSTRIAL FOOTING. During the 9th and 10th 5-year plans the material and technical base of the republic's agriculture strengthened considerably. IN THE 10TH 5-YEAR PLAN ALONE AGRICULTURE'S ENERGY CAPACITIES INCREASED 70 PERCENT AND THE POWER: WORKER RATIO INCREASED MORE THAN 30 PERCENT. At the same time, the level of mechanization of agricultural production in the republic as a whole remains low and is below the average union indicators. [paragraph continues]

In such sectors as viticulture, vegetable growing, tobacco cultivation, potato growing, livestock raising and some others most labor intensive processes are performed manually. In many kolkhozes and sovkhozes the available equipment is used irrationally, often stands totally idle and lacks the proper number of machine operators. The leadership of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture must ensure, without fail, the fulfillment of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee resolution "On Serious Shortcomings in the Work of the Azerbaijan SSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture" and raise the level of technical services for agriculture.

ONE VERY IMPORTANT FACTOR IN RAISING THE LEVEL OF INTENSIFICATION OF AGRICULTURE IS CHEMICALIZATION. Fertilizers have played a significant part in our raising the yield of agricultural crops in the 10th 5-Year Plan. KOLKHOZES AND SOVKHOZES NOW APPLY 50 PERCENT MORE MINERAL FERTILIZERS THAN IN 1975 AND 140 PERCENT MORE THAN IN 1970. In 1980 alone agriculture was supplied with over 1.53 million tons of fertilizers and a large quantity of toxic chemicals, herbicides and stimulants. A unified state agrochemical service has been set up in the republic and it can be said that a scientific foundation has been laid for the utilization of mineral fertilizers and plant-protection agents. Techniques for using toxic chemicals have radically changed, most of the work being carried out by the most effective method, using ground apparatus. Conditions have been created for productive work by agricultural aviation.

At the same time, the entire potential of chemicalization was not yet been brought into play. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes have not learned how to use the fertilizers prudently, and big losses result. There is a wasteful attitude toward organic fertilizers.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan the volume of deliveries of mineral fertilizers to the republic will nearly double. There will be a sharp increase in the volume of highly effective concentrated and compound fertilizers, physiologically active stimulants and growth regulators and chemical and microbiological plant-protection agents. It is the task of agricultural ministries and departments and above all the AzerSelkhozHimiya Association to ensure the scientifically substantiated use of agricultural chemicalization agents, boost the reproduction of soil fertility and switch to the programming of harvests.

Comrades! THE RESULTS REPORTED TO YOU OF THE PARTY ORGANIZATION'S WORK IN THE SPHERE OF THE REPUBLIC'S AGRICULTURE ALLOW ONE TO MAKE CERTAIN GENERALIZATIONS AND DRAW CERTAIN CONCLUSIONS.

FIRST, IN THE LAST 10 YEARS THE AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION'S SHARE OF THE AZERBAIJAN ECONOMY HAVE GREATLY INCREASED. We have every reason for saying that in the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans the economy's agrarian sector developed at rates unprecedented in the republic's history, significantly overtaking the average union indicators. (tumultuous applause) Farming standards improved and there emerged a growing trend toward the introduction of modern achievements of agronomical science and technical progress. THE DOMINANT ROLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE REPUBLIC'S AGRICULTURE IS PLAYED BY INTENSIVE FACTORS, WHICH GOVERN THE STEADY IMPROVEMENT IN ITS EFFICIENCY. Cotton growing, viticulture, vegetable growing and tobacco cultivation have developed particularly quickly on this basis. THE ROLE OF THE AZERBAIJAN SSR IN THE ALL-UNION DIVISION OF LABOR HAS INCREASED, AS HAS THE REPUBLIC'S RELATIVE CONTRIBUTION TO THE COUNTRY'S AGRICULTURE, AND PARTICULARLY ITS CONTRIBUTION TO THE PRODUCTION AND PROCUREMENT OF COTTON, GRAPES, VEGETABLES AND SOME OTHER CROPS. THUS THE GREAT POTENTIAL OF AZERBAIJAN AGRICULTURE HAS BEEN FULLY REVEALED AND FAITH IN THE REALITY OF ITS FURTHER DYNAMIC DEVELOPMENT HAS BEEN CONSOLIDATED. (TUMULTUOUS APPLAUSE)

SECOND, DURING THIS PERIOD THE PRINCIPLES AND STRUCTURE OF THE REPUBLIC'S AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION SPECIALIZATION, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT ITS MULTISECTORIAL NATURE, HAVE FINALLY BEEN DETERMINED. Anticotton sentiments have been banished completely and the economic and social effectiveness and benefits of cotton growing--an ancient sector of Azerbaijan agriculture--have been demonstrated in practice. (tumultuous applause) Experience has shown that the republic has the potential for the simultaneous intensive development of cotton growing, grain farming, viticulture, vegetable growing, fruit growing, tea production, tobacco cultivation and livestock raising. [paragraph continues]

The prospects for agricultural development through the year 2000 have been determined, and we have determined both the optimal system of agricultural production management and its structure from republican to rayon level, taking into account the current requirements of the party's agrarian policy.

THIRD, THE NUMBER OF RAYON- AND MIDDLE-LINK LEADER CADRES HAS INCREASED, THEIR QUALIFICATIONS HAVE IMPROVED AND THEIR IDEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL STANDARD HAS BEEN RAISED, PARTY LEADERSHIP OF AGRICULTURE HAS BEEN STRENGTHENED: THE ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITY OF RAYKOMS, GORKOMS AND OBKOMS AND THE POLITICAL AND LABOR ACTIVENESS OF RURAL WORKERS AND OF THE ENTIRE RURAL POPULATION HAVE BEEN INTENSIFIED, AND THE LATTER'S MATERIAL WELL-BEING AND THE SOCIAL AND CULTURAL LIVING STANDARD OF THE AZERBAIJAN COUNTRYSIDE HAVE RISEN GREATLY. (TUMULTUOUS, PROLONGED APPLAUSE)

The high agricultural production targets attained in the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans are a reliable foundation for the even more dynamic development of the sector in the 11th 5-Year Plan. In accordance with the basic guidelines our task in the 5-year period is to increase average annual agricultural production by 15-17 percent and labor productivity in the public sector by 10-15 percent. The planned gross volume of agricultural output for 1981 is 50 percent up on 1975. The guidelines envisage the further intensive development of all sectors of farming and livestock raising and a significant increase in capacities for processing grapes, cotton, vegetables, fruit, tobacco and other agricultural products.

In order to participate actively in the successful implementation of the food program it is necessary to ensure the unified planning and the proportionate and balanced development of all sectors of the agroindustrial complex, a significant strengthening of its material and technical base and the improvement of economic ties among sectors and the organization of efficient collaboration among them.

The new stage of agricultural development demands a further improvement in the standard of party leadership, an intensification of organizational and political work by obkoms, rural raykoms and kolkhos and sovkhoz primary party organizations, a significant improvement in the style and methods of agricultural ministries' and departments' activity and the enhancement of their role and responsibility for the fulfillment of the outlined plans. They are called upon to lead work on the implementation of the recommendations of the recent all-union agronomical conference which discussed current questions relating to our native farming and defined ways of improving its overall standard, which is a very important condition of the increased production of the produce of the fields.

OUR TASK IS TO BRING FULLY INTO PLAY THE RICH POTENTIAL OF AZERBAIJAN AGRICULTURE AND TO ENSURE A FURTHER INCREASE IN ITS EFFICIENCY AND IN THE OUTPUT OF EVERY HECTARE, EVERY MACHINE, EVERY TON OF FERTILIZER AND EVERY LIVESTOCK UNIT. (TUMULTUOUS APPLAUSE)

THE AZERBAIJAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE EXPRESSES THE FIRM CONFIDENCE THAT THE REPUBLIC'S FIELD AND LIVESTOCK UNIT WORKERS, UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF THE PARTY ORGANIZATION, WILL MARK THE 11TH 5-YEAR PLAN WITH BIG NEW LABOR VICTORIES AND WILL MAKE A FITTING CONTRIBUTION, THROUGH THEIR SELFLESS, HARD AND FRUITFUL WORK, TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PARTY'S COURSE AIMED AT FURTHER BOOSTING THE PEOPLE'S WELL-BEING. (TUMULTUOUS, PROLONGED APPLAUSE)

Placing Capital Construction on a Par With Present-Day Tasks

Comrades! In implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and 29th Azerbaijan CP Congress we have focused attention on the cardinal problems of the construction process--from planning capital investments for a designing projects to the latter's commissioning. The state of capital construction was comprehensively analyzed at the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Plenum in June 1976. The various aspects of the development of the construction industry and the construction materials industry and of the strengthening of their material and technical base, of the training, education and assignment of cadres, of political education work among construction workers and other aspects were examined at subsequent Central Committee plenums and were repeatedly discussed at Bureau and Secretariat meetings. [paragraph continues]

The practice of the annual approval by the Central Committee Bureau of the list of particularly important industrial, agricultural and social projects nearing completion, for whose construction a systematic monitoring system was established, has demonstrated its worth. A special Central Committee commission on capital construction has been set up. Similar commissions are operating within all obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, which are now taking a closer look at construction production. The republic Council of Ministers is working more purposively on questions relating to capital construction.

WHEN SUMMING UP THE RESULTS OF THE 10TH 5-YEAR PLAN WE CAN REASONABLY SAY THAT ONE FUNDAMENTAL ACHIEVEMENT OF THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW IS THE MARKED BREAKTHROUGH IN CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION: WORKERS IN THE REPUBLIC ARE BUILDING MORE, BETTER AND MORE RAPIDLY. IN THE 10TH 5-YEAR PLAN GROSS OUTPUT, NATIONAL INCOME AND FIXED CAPITAL GREW AT INCREASING PREFERENTIAL RATES FOR THE FIRST TIME UNDER CONDITIONS OF A CONSIDERABLE INCREASE IN CAPITAL INVESTMENTS. CAPITAL INVESTMENTS IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY AMOUNTED TO R9 BILLION WHICH IS CONSIDERABLY MORE THAN IN THE SEVENTH AND EIGHTH 5-YEAR PLANS PUT TOGETHER. Investment in the development of the sectors determining technical progress and producing consumer goods were 30 percent up on the previous 5 years. Fixed capital worth around R8 billion was commissioned, which is 40 percent more than the Ninth 5-Year Plan level. Some 93 major new industrial enterprises and production units were constructed and commissioned.

The collectives of construction and installation workers coped well with the construction of the very important projects under the control of the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev: They commissioned the catalytic reforming installation at the Novobakinskiy Vladimir Ilich oil refinery for the production of high-octane gasoline, large capacities at the Baku experimental plant, the Baku electrical machine-building plant and the Orgintez Association, a large footwear factory and mill in Baku and a poultry farm in Divichi, and they successfully fulfilled the plan for the construction of the major oil-refinery installation at the 22d party congress plant.

Our construction workers are among the initiators of the CPSU Central Committee--approved all-union socialist competition on the punctual and ahead-of-schedule commissioning of light and food industry enterprises and are annually coping with their adopted pledges. They have commissioned large factories and units for the production of yarn and metallo-plastics and the processing of meat, milk and other products in Baku; for the production of bulk yarn in Sumgait, carpets and cupronickelware in Kirovabad and for primary wool processing in Yevlaskh.

A large number of enterprises for the manufacture of meat and dairy products, bakery products, canned goods, tea and tobacco, fruit and vegetable storage facilities, poultry farms and livestock-raising complexes have been built in the rayons of Azerbaijan. A large champagne plant and 15 grape-processing plants were constructed in record time and to a high standard. Also commissioned were the Agdam-Stepanakert railroad, the Nasosnaya marshaling yard, the biggest in the Transcaucasus, and a total of 238 km of new highways.

Qualitative advances have been made in the construction industry itself. Its fixed capital increased by 30 percent. Nearly twice as much work was carried out by the modular construction [polnosbornyy] methods as in the Ninth 5-Year Plan, the use of prefabricated articles rose, and the machinery and mechanisms pool and the machine:worker ratio increased greatly.

At the same time it has to be plainly stated that we failed to implement fully the tasks set in the capital construction sphere by the 25th CPSU Congress, the 29th Azerbaijan CP Congress and CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions. There are still serious shortcomings and omissions in this sector. Because of unsatisfactory work by a number of ministries and departments, contractors and clients, almost R500 million of state capital investments remained unused and fixed capital worth more than R700 million was not commissioned during the 10th 5-Year Plan. At the beginning of the current year the volume of uncompleted construction totaled some R1.6 billion, which is more than R500 million over the fixed normative.

We have repeatedly criticized the construction ministries and departments for nonfulfillment of targets, for delaying the construction of projects and for not concentrating enough manpower and resources on the very important projects and those nearing completion. However, vigorous measures to rectify the situation were not taken and the 5-year plan for contract work was underfulfilled to the tune of R105 million.

The Ministry of Industrial Construction, which is the republic's major contract organization, is by no means exploiting its full potential. The Ministry of Industrial Construction failed to achieve the growth rate set for the 5-year plan and repeatedly failed to meet schedules for commissioning very important projects. There were no significant improvements in the activity of the Ministry of Rural Construction. The Azerbaijan SSR Main Administration for Specialized Construction and Installation work continues to employ the incorrect practice of compensating for the underfulfillment of plans for the main volume of work through capital repairs, often of secondary projects. The Main Administration for Kolkhoz and Sovkhoz Construction is failing to cope with the target for the construction of livestock-raising complexes, fodder-production enterprises and other projects in the countryside. Serious complaints have again to be directed at the Azerbaijan transport construction administration, the Baku tunnel construction administration and the contract organizations of Kaspomorftegazprom, Azneft and other nonconstruction departments and ministries.

I want to dwell in greater detail on the problem of labor productivity growth in construction. In general we managed to improve this very important indicator of the efficiency of the organization of the construction process. In 1960-70 the labor productivity growth rate in Azerbaijan was almost 21 points below the union indicator. In the 9th 5-Year Plan this gap was narrowed to 3 points and, according to the 10th 5-Year Plan results, we have now overtaken the relevant indicators for the country as a whole.

However, there recently has been a trend toward a reduction in the labor productivity growth rate. An analysis has shown that the causes are, first, a lack of proper control by Gosplan and Gosstroy over the formation of plan indicators for labor productivity in construction ministries and departments and, second, the relaxing of contract organization leaders' attention to the matter of increasing the mechanization of construction work, which is lagging considerably behind the average union level. Over 16,000 workers, or 20 percent of the construction work force, are engaged in manual and labor-intensive plastering, painting, excavation and earth-moving and concrete work. At the same time, unsatisfactory use is being made of available construction equipment, and intrashift idle time amounts to one-half of total working time.

The Gosplan and relevant ministries and departments must really get down to tackling the problems of accelerating labor productivity growth in construction, mechanizing operations and improving the coefficient of machine utilization.

The Gosplan, Gosstroy and construction ministries and departments should impose order in the development of the material and technical base of construction and put an end to narrowminded departmental trends in this respect, which leads to a violation of the balance between capacities and does not permit the rational utilization of the potential of existing enterprises. The production base should be regarded not as the private province of individual contracting organizations but as the unified basis of all capital construction, subordinate to the main aim--that of extending the construction industry's potential in the republic as a whole.

The work of the republic's design organizations is continuing to give rise to serious complaints. It must be repeated that no infrequently the designs drawn up by institutes contain many shortcomings and errors and are oriented toward obsolete technology.

The Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry fulfilled the 5-year plan for gross output but did not cope with the target for the range of products. Serious shortcomings exist in material and technical supplies to construction sites, and it is the Gossnab and the material and technical supply services of ministries and departments which are chiefly to blame for this.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan the scale and rate of capital construction must increase considerably. Some R10.5 billion in capital investments is being channeled into the republic's economic and social development, of which R5 billion is for construction and installation work--40 percent more than in the 10th 5-Year Plan. The construction industry and construction materials industry will be further developed. The volume of contracting operations will increase by an average of 50 percent over the 5 years.

In order to implement the plans of the 11th 5-Year Plan it is necessary to implement a range of measures aimed at increasing the effectiveness of capital investments, speeding up the commissioning of production capacities and facilities at key construction sites and consistently reducing the number of construction projects being commenced so as to bring the volume of uncompleted construction down to the established norms in the near future. We have already achieved some positive results in this direction. Despite the increase in resources invested, in the last 3 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan the number of construction sites for production purposes fell by 33 percent, including a 42-percent reduction in projects newly begun. The average estimated cost of a construction project increased 40 percent, and 50 percent for projects scheduled for completion. As a result the comparative level of uncompleted construction fell from 116 percent in 1975 to 98 percent in 1980, and the above-norm volume of uncompleted construction was reduced nearly 35 percent. The course of concentrated utilization of material, technical and human resources in capital construction will continue intensively and by the end of the 11th 5-Year Plan the comparative level of uncompleted construction is to be brought down to the norms, reckoned at 65 percent. This is a complex but realistic task and must be fulfilled unconditionally.

IT IS THE MOST IMPORTANT TASK OF PARTY ORGANIZATIONS, SOVIETS AND ECONOMIC LEADERS TO ENSURE A COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH TO THE RESOLUTION OF PROBLEMS IN CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION AND ON THIS BASIS TO ENSURE THE ACCELERATED CONSTRUCTION OF THE MOST IMPORTANT PROJECTS AND CAPACITIES AND THE ATTAINMENT OF HIGH END RESULTS. WE WILL THEREBY CREATE A RELIABLE BASIS FOR THE FURTHER INTENSIFICATION OF NATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND THE GROWTH OF THE WELL-BEING OF THE REPUBLIC'S WORKING PEOPLE. (TUMULTUOUS APPLAUSE)

II. Sociocultural Building: Trends and Prospects

The Development of the Social Structure

Comrades! The growth of industry and agriculture and progressive qualitative shifts in the very structure of physical production in the seventies gave rise to major new steps in the social development of Azerbaijan's population and an increase in their prosperity and stimulated processes of the further improvement of the republic's social structure.

THE HIGH GROWTH RATE IN THE NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF THE WORKING CLASS AND THE PRODUCTION INTELLIGENTSIA SHOULD BE NOTED FIRST OF ALL--THIS IS OF FUNDAMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE FOR IMPROVING THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE OF THE REPUBLIC AS A WHOLE AND BRINGING ITS CLASSES AND SOCIAL GROUPS CLOSER TOGETHER. The processes in their turn ensured the strengthening of the social homogeneity of the structure of Azerbaijan's population in relation to the other union republics and the structure of Soviet society as a whole.

In the 10th 5-Year Plan the number of people employed in the national economy increased by 20.2 percent, and 75.3 percent of them work in physical production sectors. THE DYNAMISM OF OUR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT WAS REFLECTED IN THE HIGH RATE OF INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES--18.3 PERCENT IN THE 9TH 5-YEAR PLAN AND 20.2 PERCENT IN THE 10TH.

AZERBAIJAN'S WORKING CLASS BEGAN TO BE REPLENISHED MORE EQUALLY FROM ALL SOCIAL GROUPS IN THE POPULATION. ALONGSIDE AN INCREASE IN THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF KOLKHOZ MEMBERS, THERE WAS SOME REDUCTION IN THE PROPORTION OF PEASANTS IN THE REPUBLIC'S SOCIAL STRUCTURE. TWO-THIRDS OF THE PRODUCTION INTELLIGENTSIA ARE WORKERS AND PEASANTS IN TERMS OF SOCIAL ORIGIN. MORE THAN HALF THE SPECIALISTS STARTED LIFE AS WORKERS AND KOLKHOZ MEMBERS, WHICH FULLY CONFIRMS THE AZERBAIJAN INTELLIGENTSIA'S NATURE AS BEING TRULY OF THE PEOPLE.

The rapid upsurge in agriculture gave rise to tremendous changes in the sociocultural make-up of working people in the agrarian sector of the economy. The mechanization of agricultural production and the development of agroindustrial integration have substantially changed the content and conditions of rural workers' labor and made it more similar to industrial labor. In 1980 there were 26 percent more specialists employed in agriculture than in 1975 and the number of machine operators increased 22 percent. At the same time the level of kolkhoz members' culture and education rose. It is also important to note the following trend: More and more young people graduating from secondary schools are staying to live and work in the countryside.

The steady socioeconomic and cultural growth led to a significant redistribution of the employed population among the sectors of the national economy. DURING THE 10TH 5-YEAR PLAN THE PROGRESSIVE PROCESS WHEREBY AN INCREASING PROPORTION OF PEOPLE ARE EMPLOYED IN NONPRODUCTION SECTORS--CHIEFLY IN EDUCATION, HEALTH CARE, SCIENCE, HOUSING AND MUNICIPAL SERVICES AND SO FORTH--CONTINUED. The number of people working in these sectors increased by 85,000 people or 17.6 percent, and accounted for 31.3 percent of the total number of workers and employees in the national economy in 1980. THIS PERIOD WAS ALSO MARKED BY THE INTENSIVE INVOLVEMENT OF WOMEN IN SOCIAL PRODUCTION. NOW MORE THAN 43 PERCENT OF ALL WORKING PEOPLE ARE WOMEN. (APPLAUSE)

One of the main directions of the social development of Azerbaijan's working people was the further improvement in the level of their education and culture. THE PROPORTION OF PEOPLE WITH HIGHER AND SECONDARY (COMPLETE AND INCOMPLETE) EDUCATION IN THE EMPLOYED POPULATION IS NOW 83.2 PERCENT, WHICH IS ABOVE THE ALL-UNION LEVEL.

Further improving the professional structure of the republic's working population and steadily improving working people's level of qualifications are one of the most important tasks in the consistent implementation of the party's social policy. We still have much to do to raise to a new qualitative level the process of the rapprochement of classes and social groups and physical and mental labor.

Party committees, soviet and economic organs and trade unions must display more energy and initiative in this sphere and realize reserves for social growth more actively. It is necessary to improve the utilization of workers, technicians and specialists with higher education in strict accordance with their qualifications. The use of highly skilled cadres for work in low-skill categories is wasteful from both the economic and the social viewpoint. It is important to ensure that in the 11th 5-Year Plan the vocational skill structure of cadres in various sectors of industry is brought into line with the job structure and that worker and specialist cadres are concentrated as far as possible in jobs appropriate to their training. Special attention should be paid to improving the content and conditions of working women's labor and increasing the standard of their skills and education.

The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, attaching extremely great significance to all these questions, adopted a resolution on concrete sociological research into the indicators and indices of the social development of the republic's working class and engineers and technicians. This work was carried out by the republic council for sociological research under the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee in conjunction with the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute for Sociological Research. The survey showed, in particular, the high level of industrial workers' satisfaction with their labor and the growth in their social and labor activeness. This factor reflected an important result of the republic's social development during the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans. At the same time it is convincing evidence of a healthy moral and political atmosphere, which stimulates an active life stance among working people. This was the atmosphere in which many valuable initiatives and patriotic movements were born during the 10th 5-Year Plan years at enterprises and construction sites and in agriculture. Many of these initiatives were approved by the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee. Among them is the initiative of working people in Baku's Ordzhonikidzevskiy Rayon, who supported the initiative of Rostovskaya Oblast workers collectives--not to have a single laggard enterprise. The extensive dissemination of this initiative helped to ensure that 40 rayons and cities in the republic and 20 ministries and departments completed the 10th 5-Year Plan for industry without laggards.

Azerbaijan's working people responded warmly to the Muscovites' initiative "Two 5-Year Plans in the 5-Year Plan Period," that of the grain growers in Stavropolskiy Kray's Ipatovskiy Rayon on creating comprehensive mechanized teams and units, that of the beet growers in Vinnitskaya Oblast's Yampolskiy Rayon for a high output of end products, and others.

SOCIALIST COMPETITION TOOK ON A REALLY NATIONWIDE SCALE. DURING THE 10TH 5-YEAR PLAN YEARS THE NUMBER OF COMPETITORS INCREASED BY MORE THAN 507,000 PEOPLE, AND NOW ACCOUNTS FOR NEARLY 93 PERCENT OF THOSE EMPLOYED IN AZERBAIJAN'S NATIONAL ECONOMY. The movement for a communist attitude toward labor was extended considerably. Some 48 percent of all competitors are now taking part in this highest form of socialist competition.

To develop socialist competition still more widely, to involve the working people's masses in it still more, to make fuller use of its inherent production, ideological and moral potential and to utilize more energetically all the levers provided by competition with a view to eliminating shortcomings, improving work quality and increasing labor productivity--these are the tasks of Azerbaijan's party, soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol organs. The comprehensive, consistent resolution of these tasks is the way to new heights in economic and social development. (tumultuous applause)

Growth in the People's Prosperity

During the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plan years the republic has seen a higher rate of increase than the countrywide average for the volume of industrial production, the average annual production of gross agricultural output and capital investments in the national economy, and trade turnover has increased significantly. On this basis the national income has increased at increasingly preferential rates.

THIS, COMRADES, IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL RESULTS OF THE AZERBAIJAN PARTY ORGANIZATION'S ACTIVITY IN THE PAST DECADE. (TUMULTUOUS, PROLONGED APPLAUSE)

As is known, in the sixties our republic was among the last in the country in terms of the level of production of national income and its per capita distribution. This was chiefly due to the prolonged economic backwardness and to some extent to the influence of an objective factor--the more rapid population growth than the average for the country or than in most of the republics. The situation was exacerbated by the fact that, as a result of serious miscalculations, errors and shortcomings permitted by the Council of Ministers, Gosplan, Ministry of Finance and ministries concerned with social questions and the lack of control from the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, the republic annually allocated considerably fewer resources from the national income for utilization, in percentage terms, than the other union republics, and much less than was needed. All this was one of the main reasons for the slow rate of increase in the working people's prosperity.

In the seventies the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee implemented a range of organizational and economic measures in order to change the situation radically, and as is clear from what has been said, we were able to achieve significant successes in the development of all sectors of the national economy. As a result IN THE 9TH AND, PARTICULARLY, THE 10TH 5-YEAR PLANS THE RATE OF GROWTH IN OUR REPUBLIC'S NATIONAL INCOME WAS HIGHER THAN THE UNION AVERAGE AND THE GAP BETWEEN THE LEVEL OF DISTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA IN THE REPUBLIC AND IN THE COUNTRY AS A WHOLE WAS CONSIDERABLY REDUCED. THUS WHEREAS IN 1970 ONLY 62 PERCENT OF THE UNION AVERAGE LEVEL OF PER CAPITA PRODUCTION OF NATIONAL INCOME WAS PRODUCED FOR EACH RESIDENT IN THE REPUBLIC, IN 1975 THE FIGURE WAS 65 PERCENT AND IN 1980 IT WAS MORE THAN 80 PERCENT. IN THE YEARS 1971-80 THE RATE OF GROWTH IN NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA WAS 170 PERCENT MORE THAN THE CORRESPONDING INDICATOR FOR THE PREVIOUS 10 YEARS. In the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans national income per capita increased by R500 in the republic, which is 250 percent more than in 1961-70. It is very important THAT IN THE 10TH 5-YEAR PLAN R20.3 BILLION OF THE NATIONAL INCOME WAS CHANNLED INTO CONSUMPTION, WHICH IS R415 BILLION OR NEARLY 30 PERCENT MORE THAN IN THE 9TH 5-YEAR PLAN AND IS MORE THAN THE TOTAL FOR THE 7TH AND 8TH 5-YEAR PLANS PUT TOGETHER. (TUMULTUOUS APPLAUSE)

In the 11th 5-Year Plan this positive trend must be steadily increased. Our task, bearing in mind the maintenance of the high rate of population increase, is to ensure in the 11th and 12th 5-Year Plans a rate of increase in the national income which outstrips the average union level, and at the same time to ensure the more efficient utilization of this income.

DURING THE 10TH 5-YEAR PLAN YEARS THE POPULATION'S REAL INCOME, WHICH IS AN OVERALL INDICATOR OF THE INCREASE IN THE PEOPLE'S PROSPERITY, INCREASED BY 20 PERCENT, AS AGAINST 17 PERCENT IN THE PREVIOUS 5 YEARS. THE AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGE FOR WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES INCREASED 30 PERCENT COMPARED WITH 1970, AND KOLKHOZ MEMBERS' PAYMENT--90 PERCENT. THE POPULATION RECEIVED 14 PERCENT MORE PAYMENTS AND BENEFITS FROM SOCIAL CONSUMPTION FUNDS THAN IN THE NINTH 5-YEAR PLAN, AND NEARLY TWICE AS MUCH AS IN THE EIGHTH 5-YEAR PLAN. (APPLAUSE)

In the 10th 5-Year Plan R860 million of capital investments from all sources of finance were channeled into housing construction, and 6.9 million square meters of total housing area were commissioned. About 800,000 people, or nearly one person in seven in the republic improved their living conditions. About 14,000 people were moved from barracks and basements into new well-appointed apartments. Housing conditions were improved for a total of 1.7 million people in 1971-80. (applause)

At the same time, despite the obvious successes we cannot be satisfied with either the scale or the rate of housing construction. In the 10th 5-Year Plan alone the total housing area commissioned was 750,000 square meters less than planned. Baku's working people failed to receive 300,000 square meters of housing, through the fault of the Baku main construction administration and Baku Gorispolkom.

"Housing construction," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed at the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum, "must be at the center of the soviets' attention and must be strictly monitored by obkoms and gorkoms." That is a direct instruction from the CPSU Central Committee which every leader must adopt as his own vital cause and a most important social task. In accordance with the party's demand, soviets at all levels must restructure their work--from the rural soviet to the republic's Supreme Soviet--and so must the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers and the ministries and departments. It is our sacred duty to the people to radically improve housing construction and ensure the full assimilation of resources and the annual fulfillment of plans.

A SUBJECT OF SPECIAL CONCERN FOR THE AZERBAIJAN COMMUNIST PARTY IS THE SOCIOCULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRYSIDE. In the last 10 years apartment blocks with a total area of 4.8 million square meters and many schools and children's preschool institutions have been constructed in rural localities. The number of apartments in rural localities supplied with gas has been increased to 65 percent, as against 15 percent in 1970. An event of great social and political significance was the completion of the construction and the startup of the Yevlakh-Stepanakert-Nakhichevan gas pipeline. For the first time group water supply systems have been constructed and commissioned in Khachmasskiy, Sabirabadskiy, Udzharaskiy and other rayons, with a total length of 460 km. The connection of telephones and electricity supplies to rural localities has been completed. Now one family in two in the countryside has a radio receiver and a television set.

IN THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW THE AZERBAIJAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE DEVOTED CONSTANT ATTENTION TO AND MONITORED A WHOLE RANGE OF PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH TRADE AND CONSUMER SERVICES TO THE POPULATION."

OVER THE 5 YEARS THE VOLUME OF RETAIL TRADE TURNOVER IN STATE AND COOPERATIVE TRADE INCREASED BY 29.4 PERCENT, OR R824 MILLION, and totaled R3.7 billion in 1980. Positive changes took place in the structure of trade turnover, and the network of self-service and specialized stores increased. The number of fixed consumer services facilities increased by one-third and 210 mobile teams and workshops were set up. The volume of consumer services increased 56 percent, including a 90-percent increase in rural localities.

Party organizations stepped up leadership of this complex sphere of nonproduction activity and launched a fierce, uncompromising struggle against deception of purchasers and clients, speculation and other abuses in trade and consumer services. In 1978 the Communist Party Central Committee adopted a resolution "On the Unsatisfactory Work of the Azerbaijan SSR Ministry of Trade in the Development of Trade and Services to the Republic's Population." G. Zeynalov was removed from his post as minister of trade. Deputy ministers of trade were called to strict party account and relieved of their posts.

The measures we adopted helped to overcome faulty leadership methods on the part of the ministry of trade and other trade departments, to improve work in the selection, placing and education of cadres and to step up the struggle against negative phenomena. The Central Committee Commission on Trade and Consumer Services to the Population, created in May 1978, is exerting an increasing influence on improving work in this sphere.

While giving due credit for what has been done, we see serious shortcomings and omissions in the operation of trade. Many trade and public catering enterprises do not fulfill trade turnover plans and permit interruptions in trade in goods which are in daily demand and which are available in sufficient quantities at the bases, and the standard of service to purchasers is low. There is still room for improvement in the situation as regards consumer services to the population. Suffice it to say that the volume of consumer services for every person living in the republic was 1.6 times less than the countrywide average.

A further improvement is required in the training, selection and education of cadres for trade and consumer services to the population. In recent years more communists and Komsomol members, sector specialists and women have joined their ranks. But we cannot say that access to this vitally important sphere is completely closed to unworthy people, speculators and embezzlers. That is why we consider it necessary to recall, from the congress platform, the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee resolution "On Instances of Mass Bribe-taking Which have Occurred in the Azerbaijan SSR Ministry of Trade's Administration of the State Inspectorate for Trade in and the Quality of Consumer Goods." This resolution continues to direct party, soviet and administrative organs toward the resolute eradication of negative phenomena throughout the sphere of service to working people. (applause)

In the 11th 5-Year Plan tasks in the sphere of trade and consumer services to the population are to increase significantly. It is planned to increase trade turnover by 36.5 percent in 1985 compared with 1980, and the volume of consumer services by 63 percent. But the main thing is to bring the quality of service up to the standard of our working people's increased needs. All this requires an improvement in the work of the Ministry of Trade, the Ministry of Consumer Services and the Azerbaijan Potrebsoyuz. It is the duty of party committees and soviets to give more practical assistance to the sector in organizing production and--most important--in the ideological, political and moral education of its working people.

IN RECENT YEARS MUCH HAS BEEN DONE IN THE REPUBLIC TO IMPROVE THE PEOPLE'S HEALTH CARE AND MEDICAL SERVICES TO THE POPULATION. The network of treatment and preventive institutions and scientific and practical centers has been extended, a large number of women's consulting services and children's general clinics and outpatient clinics have been created and the number of doctors has increased. However, the available potential for improving treatment and the quality of medical services to the population is being utilized inadequately. One of the main reasons is the substantial defects in the work of the republic's Ministry of Health which were exposed by the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee. The Central Committee Bureau resolution adopted in June 1979 defined concrete measures aimed at overcoming the shortcomings. G. Abdullayev, the minister, was removed from his post with a severe reprimand. The ministry leadership was strengthened.

In the period since then the Ministry of Health has done some work, but in general the Central Committee resolution is being fulfilled only slowly. The leadership of the Ministry of Health should adopt more energetic measures to overcome laggardness in relation to the union average level of indicators for treatment and preventive assistance to the population, to improve medical services to the rural population and to overcome shortcomings in the prevention of infectious diseases and the organization of rapid emergency medical aid and state sanitary supervision. [paragraph continues]

Key, decisive significance is attached to imposing order in the selection, placing and education of medical cadres. An atmosphere of implacability toward violations of medical ethics and the norms and principles of communist morality must be created in all treatment institutions. (applause)

DURING THE 10TH 5-YEAR PLAN YEARS A PROGRAM OF FURTHER IMPROVING SOCIAL SECURITY FOR WORKING PEOPLE AND THEIR FAMILIES WAS CONSISTENTLY IMPLEMENTED. Special concern was displayed for improving the living and working conditions of Great Patriotic War veterans; pensions for kolkhoz members, servicemen and disabled people were increased. Expenditure on social security and insurance increased by nearly R100 million, and expenditure on sanatorium and resort services for pensioners increased more than 130 percent. The Ministry of Social Security must continue to consistently implement the measures envisaged by the party and government to improve social and everyday services to pensioners and disabled people and their families, to prevent a formal, inattentive approach to their needs and requirements and to ensure pensioners wider involvement in socially useful activity.

CERTAIN POSITIVE SHIFTS HAVE TAKEN PLACE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF PHYSICAL CULTURE AND SPORT. At present more than a million people are involved in sports sections, the number of "Ready for Labor and the Defense of the USSR" badge holders has increased, as has the number of officially rated sportsmen, and 900 masters of sport have been trained. The material and technical base of sports has been strengthened. At the same time there are serious shortcomings in the development of physical culture and sports. The republic's Sports Committee does poor work in coordinating the activity of sports societies and republic sports federations, does not tackle cadre questions in depth and displays poor concern for developing the mass sports movement. Not enough rural young people or girls are attracted to the study of physical culture and sports. The republic's sportsmen performed below their capabilities at the Seventh USSR People's Spartakiad and were poorly represented at the 22d Olympic Games in Moscow.

We must improve the situation in a very short space of time and wage an effective struggle for real mass physical culture and sports. It is particularly important to raise this work to a high standard in labor collectives, schools, VUZes, technical schools and vocational and technical institutions.

DURING THE 10TH 5-YEAR PLAN YEARS A RANGE OF NATURE-CONSERVATION MEASURES WERE IMPLEMENTED IN THE REPUBLIC, AND 140 PERCENT MORE RESOURCES WERE CHanneled INTO THIS SPHERE THAN IN 1971-75. The volume of polluted effluent was reduced, the volume of recycled water increased and the quantity of harmful substances collected and rendered harmless increased 120 percent.

At the same time a number of republic ministries and departments and enterprises under union jurisdiction are unsatisfactorily fulfilling party and government decisions on questions of environmental conservation, are carrying out the construction of nature-conservation projects only slowly and operating them poorly and are failing to adopt the necessary measures to prevent pollution of the waters of the Caspian Sea and the atmosphere of industrial centers. Work to recultivate derelict land is taking place unsatisfactorily. It is our great and crucial task to improve nature conservation and involve the public in this more widely. (tumultuous applause)

Increasing the Role of Education and Science in Resolving Tasks of Communist Building

A major role in the resolution of national economic and sociocultural tasks facing the republic belongs to higher education and the system of general and secondary specialized education. In fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 29th Azerbaijan CP Congress the teacher collectives and party and trade union organizations of educational institutions have achieved significant successes. As in the country as a whole, the transition to universal secondary education has been completed in Azerbaijan. THERE ARE NOW 1.6 MILLION CHILDREN STUDYING IN AZERBAIJAN'S SCHOOLS, WHERE MORE THAN 110,000 TEACHERS WORK. IN THE LAST 5 YEARS 710,000 PEOPLE, OR MORE THAN 11 PERCENT OF THE REPUBLIC'S ENTIRE POPULATION, RECEIVED COMPLETE SECONDARY EDUCATION.

However, from the heights we have reached the shortcomings, omissions and unresolved problems are particularly noticeable. The dropout rate from the senior grades in schools and from secondary vocational and technical institutions and technical schools is still high. Assessments in class records and certificates do not always reflect the students' true level of knowledge. Instances of immoral behavior by certain teachers and antisocial misdemeanors committed by adolescents are disturbing. Vocational guidance work among schoolchildren is poorly organized.

The way to improve the quality of the work of people's education organs and our educational institutions lies above all in improving the activity of the republic's Ministry of Education, in which there are many shortcomings and omissions. The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee has strengthened the ministry's leadership, and we hope that this will have a positive effect on improving the quality of schoolchildren's training and education.

The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee is consistently, persistently concerned with all problems in developing higher education. WE HAVE ACHIEVED A RADICAL RESTRUCTURING OF THE WORK OF VUZES, AND IMPROVEMENT IN THEIR TRAINING AND EDUCATIONAL PROCESS AND IMPROVEMENT IN MORALE. A total of 6 new faculties and 54 departments and special-purpose laboratories were created in VUZes, and new educational blocks and student hostels were commissioned. A new VUZ, the Azerbaijan Technological Institute--the 18th VUZ--has opened.

The students' success rate has improved, VUZ entrance examinations are better organized and held in an atmosphere of objectivity and justice and the social composition of those enrolled in VUZes has improved significantly and increasingly accurately reflects the social structure of the republic's population.

Over the 5 years the republic's national economy received 190,000 specialists with higher and secondary specialized education. SOME 186,000 PEOPLE ARE NOW STUDYING IN VUZES AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS. The practice of training highly skilled cadres in the VUZes of Moscow, Leningrad and the country's other major cities was further developed. DURING THE 10TH 5-YEAR PLAN YEARS 3,863 PEOPLE WERE SENT TO STUDY OUTSIDE THE REPUBLIC, OR 150 PERCENT MORE THAN IN THE PREVIOUS 5 YEARS.

At the same time there are considerable shortcomings in the activity of the republic's higher education. The educational process does not always reflect the latest achievements of science, technology and culture. Some VUZ graduates have poor vocational training and do not have profound knowledge in the social disciplines. There are deficiencies in the existing practice of planning specialists' training. Instances of an irresponsible attitude on the part of teachers toward their duty and of favoritism and abuses for selfish purposes have not been fully eradicated from the life of higher education.

The party's demands on higher education at the present stage are defined in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On the Further Development of Higher Education and on Improving the Quality of Specialists' Training." Guided by this party document and also by the recommendations of the all-union and republic conferences of VUZ workers, the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and VUZ rectors' offices and party committees must ensure a significant improvement in the standard of training of highly skilled specialists, inculcating high moral qualities in them and strengthening the links between higher education and production and the practice of communist building.

DURING THE 10TH 5-YEAR PLAN YEARS AZERBAIJAN'S VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS HAVE TRAINED 256,000 SKILLED WORKERS--40 PERCENT MORE THAN IN THE 9TH 5-YEAR PLAN. The number of secondary vocational and technical schools has doubled and the number of technical schools has increased almost fourfold. The standard of instruction has improved and the forms of students' political education have become more diverse.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan provision is made for vocational and technical schools to admit 330,000 people and train 310,000 skilled workers. This is a crucial task, and in implementing it the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education must consistently eliminate shortcomings in the vocational and technical education system, boost the quality of the training and education process and improve the composition of engineering teaching cadres and the standard of leadership of the vocational and technical education system.

IN THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW THE ROLE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF SCIENCE IN THE REPUBLIC'S ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT WAS STEPPED UP CONSIDERABLY. Much work was done by the Academy of Sciences, sector scientific research institutes, VUZ departments and the whole army of many thousands of scientific workers.

IMPORTANT BASIC AND APPLIED RESEARCH CARRIED OUT IN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES INSTITUTIONS PROMOTED THE CREATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE ELECTRONIC, MICROELECTRONIC AND INSTRUMENT-MAKING INDUSTRY IN THE REPUBLIC. SURVEYS CARRIED OUT IN SPACE OF THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL PROCESSES ARE OF NATIONAL ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE. CHEMISTS AND PETROCHEMICAL SCIENTISTS CONTRIBUTE MUCH OF VALUE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHEMICAL AND PETROCHEMICAL PRODUCTION FACILITIES. IN THE 10TH 5-YEAR PLAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES INSTITUTIONS INTRODUCED INTO THE NATIONAL ECONOMY MORE THAN 300 PROCESSES WITH AN EXPECTED SAVING OF MORE THAN R345 MILLION.

The activity of sector scientific research institutions was stepped up. Significant results were achieved in certain spheres of the agricultural sciences. Increased yields of cotton, grain crops, vegetable crops and grapes, the successes in livestock raising and in the protection of plants against pests and diseases and the introduction of biological methods of combating these are the results of fruitful work by agrarian scientists.

But we still have many unresolved questions in the sphere of the planning and organization of scientific research and its standard, quality and end results. One of the main reasons for this is poor work by the Academy of Sciences Presidium to coordinate the activity of all scientific institutions and organizations in the republic.

It is scientists' very important task and duty to increase the effectiveness of scientific research, to achieve high end results in their labor and to accelerate their introduction into practice. Wider use must be made of comprehensive targeted programs, and science and production associations must be set up which enable us to organically combine fundamental and applied research, draw together all links of the "science-production" chain and ensure that the results of research are implemented in production as quickly as possible.

Social scientists and the collectives of VUZ social science departments have paid greater attention to studying the law-governed patterns of socialist society's development and to generalizing and propagandizing the CPSU's historical experience, and they have created a number of works generalizing the experience of economic and sociocultural building and communist education.

Scientific institutions, VUZ social science departments and social scientists are urged to increase the topicality and effectiveness of scientific developments, ensure comprehensive research in the social sciences sphere and overcome existing shortcomings. They must study in greater depth the history of the Azerbaijan people, their literature and art and the glorious path trodden by the republic's working people during the years of Soviet power. Social scientists have the crucial task of comprehensively research the positive processes taking place in the republic and generalizing the experience of economic and sociocultural building and party political, organizational and ideological work accumulated during the years of the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

III. Comprehensively Improve the Planning and Management of Economic and Social Development

Comrades! The task set by the 25th CPSU Congress of utilizing more fully the advantages and potential of the economy of developed socialism makes heightened demands on the standard of national economic planning and management. Its consistent implementation is the goal of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Increasing the Impact of the Economic Machinery on Improving Production Efficiency and Work Quality."

In the period under review the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee strove persistently to improve the work of planning organs and, in particular, to introduce into their practice the targeted-program method of solving major national economic problems and intensifying the process of the impact of the economic methods of management on production.

The republic party organization is paying great attention to the preparation of industrial enterprises for the transition to the new management system. Last February's Azerbaijan CP Central Committee plenum discussed in detail the tasks of party, soviet and economic organs to fulfill the party and government resolutions on further improving the economic mechanism and determined specific ways of further improving the management of the economy in general.

We can say today that, especially since the Central Committee plenum, we have made this work more systematic and purposive and better organized. More enterprises are conducting the experiment of assessing work and final results in terms of normative, net output and more construction sites have switched to the system of payment based on finished and surrendered construction output. Work has been basically completed on drawing up industrial enterprises' data files [pasporty], and scientifically substantiated norms and norms are being worked out and introduced for the types and expenditures of labor, raw materials, semifinished materials and fuel and specific capital expenditure. Some 250 enterprises have switched to direct, long-term economic ties. The team method has somewhat widened its scope. As is known, it is to become the main form of labor organization and incentive in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Nevertheless, despite all the significant advances that have been made, the due scale and depth of the implementation of the measures laid down by party and government resolutions have not yet been attained. The organizational period of the restructuring has been unduly protracted in some republic ministries, departments and associations, especially in such sectors as the light, food, chemical and machine-building industries and the Ministries of Industrial Construction and Rural Construction. Very few associations and enterprises are covered by comprehensive guaranteed supply on the basis of contracts with Gosplan organs. Although in relative terms, a considerable number of enterprises and organizations have switched to direct long-term economic ties the volume of material resources supplied to them is trifling.

The 29th Azerbaijan CP Congress and subsequent Central Committee Plenums criticized the activity of the republic Gosplan. In July 1978 the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee adopted a resolution noting serious shortcomings in Gosplan's activity, especially in the election and placement of cadres. We took measures to improve its structure and increase the demands and responsibility levied on working people for the work entrusted to them.

Recently Gosplan's work has improved somewhat. The plans elaborated for the economic and social development of the Azerbaijan SSR in 1981 and the 11th 5-Year Plan reflected the main tasks to ensure a dynamic economy and greater social production efficiency. At the same time, planning is still not on a par with modern demands; it fails to take into full consideration the republic's potential. In the national economy there are still discrepancies between the volume of agricultural production and the processing capacities, between the production of consumer goods and satisfaction of consumer demand, between the national economy's need for skilled cadres and the rate of their training, between the present level of people's well-being and the development of sectors in the nonproduction sphere and so forth. Gosplan must promptly determine fundamental ways of solving these and other problems that arise in the course of our development, work out long-term programs for their cardinal implementation and consistently reflect them in current and long-term plans.

Gosplan now has the task of ensuring the high-quality formulation of the plan for the economic and social development of the republic in the 11th 5-Year Plan and the longer term.

The republic economy's key proportions will take shape under the influence of and in the course of the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Results of the Examination of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee's Proposals on the Development of Certain Republic Industrial Sectors in 1976-80" and the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures to Further Specialize Agricultural Production and Develop Viticulture and Winemaking in the Azerbaijan SSR." But during this process the planning organs must promptly identify and eliminate possible discrepancies between production and sales and between the supply of raw material and equipment and their use.

The important task is to create in the republic a stably balanced food complex harmonizing with the development of sectors of unionwide specialization. In the course of the implementation of the food program we should ensure the maximum increase in the production of the types of agricultural products in which Azerbaijan specializes in the unionwide division of labor. As for the other types of foodstuffs, additional reserves must be sought, on the basis of intensive factors, for increasing their production and procurement in order to increase per capita consumption of foodstuffs without increasing deliveries of meat, milk, eggs, grain and potatoes from all-union stocks.

We must make better use of favorable opportunities for the intensive and proportional development of industry in order to use manpower more efficiently. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev indicated the importance of this problem for the republic when he spoke in Baku. We have achieved some positive results, and Gosplan has made some rough plans in this sphere for 1981-85 and for the period through 1990. However, calculations show that the outlined measures are not sufficient. We need a long-term, scientifically substantiated concept of the republic's demographic development and we must ensure more effective employment of the population. In the 11th and 12th 5-Year Plans we must ensure a further improvement in the deployment of productive forces. We must systematically establish equal levels of economic development for the individual zones and regions of the republic, where a high proportion of the able-bodied population is not employed in social production where its mobile part, especially the young men, want to work mainly in Baku. Among other problems, this creates demographic difficulties in terms of the future growth of the population. It is very important to develop in the republic's cities new production units or territorial production complexes linked by coproduction. It is equally important to set up subsidiaries of major enterprises in rural rayons, which will also improve the employment structure.

I think the ideas I have set out should be considered when completing the plans for 1981-85 and for the 12th 5-Year Plan. In order to fulfill the set tasks we must make skillful use of the republic's production and scientific and technical potential and its abundant natural resources. (tumultuous applause)

IV. Constantly Improve Party Organizational Work and Enhance the Communists' Vanguard Role

Comrade delegates! The leading and directing activity of the CPSU has always been and remains a most important source of the Soviet people's achievements, it being the collective organizer and inspirer of the masses' historical creative activity.

"...Communists triumph," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said, "wherever the party consistently performs its role as the vanguard of the working class and working masses, wherever the Leninist norms of party life are religiously observed, wherever the party cherishes and tirelessly strengthens its political, organizational and ideological unity."

The practical experience of party organizations in Azerbaijan, and in all other parts of the country, confirms the truth of these words. The activity of communists and harmonious, scientifically substantiated party organizational work imbued with the Leninist style--this is the way to solve the whole complex of tasks relating to the efficient leadership of the economy and social life, the political system and spiritual development. The growth of party influence on the course of social affairs depends directly on the standard, quality and effectiveness of party organizational work. [paragraph continues]

As a matter of fact, herein lies its basic significance. It is for that reason that THE IMPROVEMENT OF ORGANIZATIONAL WORK AND ALL ITS COMPONENTS ON THE BASIS OF UNSWERVING OBSERVANCE OF THE LENINIST NORMS OF PARTY LIFE HAS BEEN, IS AND WILL CONTINUE TO BE A MOST IMPORTANT SPHERE OF THE PRACTICAL ACTIVITY OF THE AZERBAIJAN CP AND ITS CENTRAL COMMITTEE. (TUMULTUOUS, PROLONGED APPLAUSE)

There was a high assessment of the republic party organization's activity in the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers greetings in connection with the 60th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet power in Azerbaijan and the formation of the Azerbaijan CP. "The Azerbaijan CP," the greetings say, "is skillfully directing the working people's efforts toward the fulfillment of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, the improvement of production efficiency and output quality and the further development of the economy and culture and is doing multifaceted work on ideopolitical, international labor education and on strengthening the principles of communist morality in all spheres of the republic's life." (tumultuous applause) The republic's communists are rightly proud of this assessment which imposes great responsibilities. PERMIT ME ON BEHALF OF THE CONGRESS TO ASSURE THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE, THE USSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM AND THE USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS THAT THE 300,000-STRONG DETACHMENT OF AZERBAIJAN COMMUNISTS, AWARE OF THEIR RESPONSIBILITY TO LENIN'S PARTY AND THE SOVIET PEOPLE, WILL CONTINUE TO STRUGGLE TIRELESSLY TO IMPLEMENT THE GREAT PLANS FOR COMMUNIST CREATION AND WILL LEAD THE AZERBAIJAN WORKING PEOPLE TO STORM NEW SOCIOECONOMIC, IDEOLOGICAL AND MORAL HEIGHTS. (TUMULTUOUS, PROLONGED APPLAUSE)

The party's strength lies in its indissoluble link with the masses; it draws into its ranks the most aware, authoritative and selfless people. In the period under review the Azerbaijan CP has continued to grow in size and to strengthen and improve in organizational terms. Since the 29th party congress the party has admitted 61,349 new members. About 38,000 of them (61.5 percent) are workers and 14.4 percent are kolkhoz members. The number of party members among the scientific, production and artistic intelligentsia has increased. More than 73 percent of the people admitted to the party are Komsomol members.

IN THE PARTY ORGANIZATION AS A WHOLE 36.2 PERCENT OF MEMBERSHIP ARE WORKERS, 10 PERCENT ARE KOLKHOZ MEMBERS, 12.5 PERCENT ARE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE TECHNICAL INTELLIGENTSIA AND 17 PERCENT ARE SCIENTIFIC, LITERARY AND ARTISTIC FIGURES, WORKING PEOPLE IN EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH AND OTHERS. SOME 74 NATIONALITIES ARE REPRESENTED IN IT, WHICH REFLECTS THE INTERNATIONAL UNITY OF THE AZERBAIJAN WORKING PEOPLE AND IS IN KEEPING WITH OUR INTERNATIONALIST TRADITIONS. (TUMULTUOUS APPLAUSE) SINCE 1970 THE SIZE OF THE REPUBLIC PARTY ORGANIZATION HAS INCREASED BY 27.7 PERCENT AND HAD 330,319 MEMBERS ON 1 JANUARY 1981. At the same time the Azerbaijan CP is not trying to accelerate the admission of new members but is replenishing its ranks on the basis of exacting and strict individual selection, combining quantitative growth with qualitative indicators.

It is our most lofty and sacred duty to cherish and augment the party's prestige and, as V. I. Lenin demanded, elevate "the title of party member and the significance of party membership higher and higher and higher." This is the paramount obligation of every party organization and every party committee, a very important factor of the party's influence on the course of social development and of the successful mobilization of the masses. It is necessary to increase the reciprocal exactingness of party members, to instill in them a sense of collective and personal responsibility for the purity of our ranks and to check carefully the ideological, moral and business qualities of those people recommended and adopted as party candidate members. All means and opportunities must be utilized to effectively educate active party fighters, and primary party organizations have the decisive role to play here.

In the period under review the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee devoted paramount attention to raising the standard of primary party organizations' organizational and ideological activity. The resolutions we adopted on the work of the party organizations of a number of industrial, agricultural and construction enterprises, scientific and educational establishments and ministries, which comprehensively generalized accumulated experience and sharply criticized shortcomings, stimulated the work of all components of the party.

Most gorkoms and raykoms have improved their leadership of primary organizations. However, certain party committees, including Kusarskiy, Kutkashenskiy, Zakatalski, Dzhebrailski and Kelbadzharskiy, are not making full use of primary organizations' potential in the struggle to improve economic indicators and increase the effectiveness of socialist competition.

Not enough attention is being paid to improving the work of production association primary party organizations. The organizational and ideological education work of party organizations in certain scientific institutions and VUZes is improving only slowly.

Obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms should investigate primary organizations' activity more profoundly, improve the forms and methods of their work, seek to ensure that they exercise more fully and effectively their right to monitor the administration's activity, increase their role and responsibility in the selection and placement of cadres and ensure publicity for the decisions taken and the measures implemented.

The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee attaches special importance to improving the style and methods of the activity of obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, seeks to strengthen their influence on the processes taking place in life and regularly discusses reports on their work. WE NOTE WITH SATISFACTION THAT A CREATIVE APPROACH TOWARD RESOLVING THE FOCAL ISSUES OF ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL BUILDING AND COMMUNIST EDUCATION IS CHARACTERISTIC OF MOST OF OUR PARTY COMMITTEES.

However, superficiality, mere rhetoric and formalism have still not been completely eradicated in certain raykoms and gorkoms. Violations of the norms and principles of party life take place and shameful methods of activity are allowed to occur. Wherever phenomena of this sort are not combated, organizational and mass political work suffers and control and influence over the general course of affairs are weakened. It is precisely this that is shown by the practice of Baku Gorkom, its Bureau and its secretaries, who allowed serious omissions and shortcomings to occur in the period under review. The gorkom has been repeatedly criticized for superficiality in its style of work, weak links with primary party organizations, labor collectives and the public, a lack of sufficient principle, secrecy in deciding certain party organizational and cadre questions and underestimation of the importance of publicity in practical activity.

Baku Gorkom's leadership has been strengthened, and we hope that the new gorkom and its Bureau will eliminate the shortcomings as soon as possible and ensure that the gorkom's work is an example to all the republic's party organizations. (applause)

The Kedabekski Raykom and its first secretary A. Bayramov, the Astarinski Raykom and former raykom First Secretary F. Velikhanov, the Divichinski Raykom and its First Secretary T. Kuliyeu and certain others are not profound and self-critical enough in analyzing the situation or consistent and purposeful enough in their activity.

Certain party committees are still supplanting soviet, economic and other organs and engaging in petty tutelage over them, thereby lowering their responsibility and activity. An imperious tone, subjectivism and attempts to impose willful decisions must be ruled out of the practice of raykoms and gorkoms. Committees must constantly improve their work, strengthen their links with the masses, consult with people and take their opinion into account. The inculcation of these qualities is a matter of constant concern on the part of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee. (applause)

I would like to dwell specially on the role and responsibility of raykom and gorkom first secretaries. "The raykom secretary is in the first place a political worker and the representative of our party's Central Committee in a large administrative rayon," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's book "Rebirth" says. THE RESULTS OF THE ACTIVITY OF RAYKOMS AND GORKOMS CLEARLY DEPEND LARGELY ON WHO HEADS THEM. IT MUST BE SAID THAT MOST PARTY COMMITTEE FIRST SECRETARIES SUCCESSFULLY ORGANIZE THE ACTIVITY OF DOZENS AND HUNDREDS OF COLLECTIVES, DIRECT THEIR EFFORTS, SEEK TO ENSURE THE GREATEST POSSIBLE USE OF THE AVAILABLE POTENTIAL, EFFICIENTLY COORDINATE THE WORK OF VARIOUS ENTERPRISES, ECONOMIC UNITS AND INSTITUTIONS AND MOBILIZE WORKING PEOPLE TO ACHIEVE THE MAIN AIMS OF THE PARTY'S POLICY. First secretaries' ability to guide people and lead them in their own footsteps is an important factor in the successful work of raykoms and gorkoms.

However, not all leading party workers have justified the trust shown in them and fittingly fulfilled their responsible duties. Moreover, the violations of the norms of party life, flaws in activity and personal conduct and abuses of official position on the part of certain first secretaries, and leaders in other categories too, have adversely affected the activity of the corresponding party organs and labor collectives.

As is well known, A. Mamedov, former first secretary of Kirovabad Gorkom, committed serious shortcomings in work, distortions in the selection and placement of cadres and violations of the collegiality principle. He has been removed from that post, expelled from the Central Committee and severely reprimanded, with the reprimand being entered on his record card. But the harm he did to the city party organization was very great. The gorkom and its Bureau, with the help of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, have now spent 2 years eliminating the consequences of the shortcomings and errors committed.

Similar instances were revealed in the Shemakhinskiy and Kazakhskiy party organizations during the period under review. S. Sailov and I. Abbasov, the first secretaries of those rayon organizations' party committees, were removed from their posts and expelled from the party as the main culprits behind the shortcomings and abuses.

All these and similar cases have a single common denominator--serious deviations from our party's line, violations of the style and methods of party work and, as a result, loss of responsibility and degeneration. The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee's strict but fair decisions regarding the former first secretaries of Kirovbad Gorkom and Shemakhinskiy and Kazakhskiy raykoms must be a serious warning to leaders and executives at every level. A great deal depends on those who are vested with the trust of the party and the people, therefore a great deal is also demanded of them. They must have organizing talent, possess the requisite persistence and consistency and high moral and political qualities and make the highest demands on themselves. It is in precisely this spirit that our party organization educates cadres. (applause)

A most important factor in the successes achieved in the period under review is the vigorous, multifaceted, fruitful activity of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat. This has been aimed at implementing the decisions of the 25th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee plenums and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's instructions and at implementing the directions of the 29th Azerbaijan CP Congress. Under the leadership of the CPSU Central Committee we have persistently improved party organizational work, improved the style and methods of party organizations' activity and comprehensively solved economic, cultural and educational issues.

WE HAVE ESTABLISHED AS THE MAIN CRITERION OF THE EFFICIENCY OF ORGANIZATIONAL AND MASS POLITICAL WORK AN ENTERPRISING APPROACH TOWARD THE ALLOTTED TASK, THE STRICT FULFILLMENT OF PLAN TARGETS AND A SENSITIVE, CONSIDERATE ATTITUDE TOWARD PEOPLE. THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE HAS PAID SPECIAL ATTENTION TO STUDYING AND DISSEMINATING LEADING EXPERIENCE.

During the period under review 21 Azerbaijan CP Central Committee plenums and 10 republic party and party-economic aktiv meetings were held. From a principled standpoint, on a broad democratic basis and in an atmosphere of collegiality they discussed the most important questions of the republic's sociopolitical, socioeconomic and spiritual development and of organizational and ideological and political activity, put forward pressing tasks with an eye to the long term, made a realistic assessment of difficulties and problems and outlined ways of overcoming them.

The leading nucleus of the republic's party organization--the Central Committee Bureau--operated fruitfully on a collective basis and 167 sessions were held during the period under review. The Bureau and Secretariat examined and solved dozens of issues connected with the most important directions of party political and economic activity, the development of individual enterprises and entire sectors of the economy, the work of primary party organizations and labor collectives and mass patriotic movements and initiatives.

At the 29th Azerbaijan CP Congress it was said that the intrigues, squabbles and factionalism which had formerly taken place among leading workers had been eliminated in the party organization's activity. At the time we reported that a businesslike atmosphere had emerged in the Central Committee Bureau and that a spirit of party-mindedness, responsibility and commitment had been established. Today we report to the 30th congress that this positive trend strengthened still further during the period under review and has become irreversible. (tumultuous applause) THE HARMONIOUS WORK OF THE LEADING NUCLEUS OF AZERBAIJAN'S PARTY ORGANIZATION PROCEEDED IN A HEALTHY, BUSINESSLIKE AND BENEVOLENT ATMOSPHERE, AN ATMOSPHERE OF SINCERITY AND MUTUAL EXACTINGNESS. PARTY-MINDEDNESS, BOUNDLESS DEDICATION TO THE COMMON CAUSE, COLLECTIVISM AND COLLEGIALLY COMBINED WITH PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR ONE'S ALLOTTED SECTOR HAVE BEEN UNSHAKABLY ASSERTED IN THE WORK OF THE AZERBAIJAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE BUREAU AND HAVE BECOME THE NORM IN OUR ACTIVITY. (TUMULTUOUS PROLONGED APPLAUSE)

During the period under review the republic's party organization has carried out great and fruitful work to select, place and educate cadres. The standard of this work has risen and the quality of cadre training has improved. The resolute, uncompromising struggle against violations of the party regulations, party and state discipline and the antipodes of communist morality has helped to overcome the grim consequences of the crude violations of the Leninist principles of cadre policy allowed to occur in the past. What we regard as the main result of this activity is the assertion in our practice of the Leninist approach to cadre selection whose essence lies in assessing the working person from the viewpoint of his conscientiousness, political maturity, know-how and administration abilities.

Many new ideologically and politically trained, highly educated, energetic, honest people from among the workers, kolkhoz members, specialists and young people have come into the leadership of party committees and soviet organs. They have given a good account of themselves and are displaying in their practical work competence, implacability toward deviations from the norms of party and social life, conscientiousness, discipline and initiative.

Party committees have begun to display more concern for the reserve of cadres and to help them to grow. The number of reshuffles and replacements of personnel has declined. More and more people are becoming involved in energetic party and social activity. More than 70,000 workers, kolkhoz members and representatives of the labor intelligentsia have been elected to leading party organs and more than 50,000 are people's deputies. A great number of activists have been elected to trade union and Komsomol organs. The elective aktiv is the reserve from which we draw cadre reinforcements.

The qualitative composition of leading party cadres has improved considerably over the last few years in the republic. All gorkom and raykom secretaries now have higher education and 53.4 percent of them are specialists in industry, transportation construction or agriculture. Positive shifts have also occurred in the qualitative composition of soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic personnel.

The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee shows great concern for training and retraining cadres and improving the standard of their knowledge and professional skill. The Baku Higher Party School, the university of Marxism-Leninism and the interrepublic and republic courses for cadre training and retraining play an important role in this work. The retraining of economic cadres, specialists in various sectors of the national economy and middle-level personnel--the largest category of leaders--is being implemented on a large scale.

As has repeatedly been stressed, IN ITS WORK WITH CADRES THE AZERBAIJAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE COMBINES A RESPECTFUL ATTITUDE TOWARD THEM WITH PRINCIPLED EXACTINGNESS. This is shown by the whole practice of our work in the last 10 years. We seek to help personnel in time and to guide them in the right direction. We give those who have stumbled the time and the opportunity to eliminate the mistakes and shortcomings. BUT ANYONE WHO THINKS HE IS IMMUNE FROM RESPONSIBILITY MERELY BECAUSE HE HAS BEEN ENTRUSTED WITH A LEADING POST IS PROFOUNDLY MISTAKEN.

It has to be said, with great regret, that certain leaders and party and soviet personnel failed to vindicate the trust shown in them and were removed and punished. For many years now the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee has been waging a keen and principled struggle against violations of the norms of party life and morality and against abuses of official positions. It is unclear just what the expectations were of those who committed the misdeeds and actions running counter to the party's line and to the situation prevailing in the republic whereby responsibility for any violations or deviations cannot be avoided.

R. Mamedzade, who committed errors in work with cadres and abused his official position, failed to vindicate the great trust shown in him and was relieved of his duties as Central Committee secretary. During the period under review the following raykom first secretaries were removed from their posts: V. Guseynov of Akhsuinskiy Raykom, A. Abdullayev of Dzhulfinskiy Raykom, A. Bullayev of Kutkashenskiy Raykom and S. Akhmedov of Dashkesanskiy Raykom. The following rayispolkom chairmen were relieved of their posts and party proceedings were taken against them: S. Akhundzade of Shaumyanskiy Rayispolkom (Baku city), S. Aliyev of Nasiminskiy Rayispolkom, R. Ramazanzade of Leninskiy Rayispolkom and T. Ragimov of Kirovskiy Rayispolkom.

A number of leaders of ministries and state committees also had to be relieved of their posts for having failed to ensure leadership of the sector and as having committed distortions in cadre issues and other shortcomings. R. Sadykhov, chief of Glavmezhkolkhozstroy, M. Babayev, minister of transport, L. Molotiyevskiy, chairman of Goskomselkhoztekhnika, M. Allahverdiyev, chairman of the State Committee for Printing Plants, Publishing Houses and the Book Trade, Yu. Kerimov, chief of Azglavenergo, and a number of others were removed with severe party reprimands.

All of the aforementioned decisions were taken on the basis of profound and comprehensive study of materials and signals received by the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee as a result of the strengthening of our monitoring and exactingness. They were taken after repeated warnings and criticisms over the shortcomings and errors and after numerous measures were implemented aimed at providing practical assistance in eliminating those shortcomings. We displayed the great patience, concern and respectfulness toward these personnel.

The resolutions adopted by the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee during the period under review regarding shortcomings in the activity of party committees, ministries and departments and the party and administrative punishment of certain leading workers were discussed in party organizations and labor collectives, and, with the press' assistance, were conveyed to the broad public. They were completely supported and approved by the republic's communists and all its working people. (applause)

In some cases our decisions on dismissals related to people recently promoted to leading posts. But that has never been an obstacle to the taking of objective, fair, principled decisions. We regard the promotion of these people as failings and shortcomings in our cadre work. At the same time the decisions that were taken also clearly demonstrate our profoundly self-critical approach. All party committees, Central Committee sections and the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Secretariat and Bureau must draw serious conclusions from all that has been said.

IN CADRE POLICY WE WILL CONTINUE TO FOLLOW THE LENINIST COURSE PROVEN BY PRACTICE, THE COURSE OF GREAT EXACTINGNESS TOWARD ALL PERSONNEL, IRRESPECTIVE OF THEIR RANK AND PAST SERVICES. I THINK OUR CONGRESS WILL SUPPORT THIS PARTY COURSE. (TUMULTUOUS, PROLONGED APPLAUSE)

Alongside the republic's dynamic and comprehensive development there is an increasing need for a quality cadre reserve. V. I. Lenin taught us to patiently seek and identify the real organizers and to promote them to leading posts after repeated trials, entrusting them first with the simplest tasks and then with increasingly difficult ones. Unfortunately, many raykoms and gorkoms lack that kind of approach toward the matter and have no harmonious system for training a full-value reserve. This urgent task must be resolved to standards matching up to present-day demands. [paragraph continues]

Ideological steadfastness, a businesslike approach, socialist enterprise, party-mindedness, a state approach to work and the ability to take into account the moral and educational consequences of the decisions taken and to secure unity of word and deed always and in everything must be instilled in cadres at all levels.

A special approach is needed to the education of those cadres who, by virtue of their profession and branch of studies, come in contact with many people and are called upon to train and educate them, to offer services to them and invariably to show consideration and concern. There are the working people in the system of people's education who have tremendous responsibility for training fitting replacements. There are the medical personnel who are responsible for the Soviet people's health and physical conditions. There are the personnel in trade, consumer services, housing and municipal services and passenger transport who must make the greatest efforts to create favorable conditions for the entire population's life and daily routine. The education, moral and spiritual condition, health and mood of millions upon millions of people depend largely on their professional skill, conscientiousness and culture. That is why it is so important to ensure that party organizations display the greatest attention to the ideological and political and moral education of these categories of personnel.

During the period under review the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee paid great attention to improving the style of work of party, soviet and economic organs. THE CREATIVE ACTIVITY OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITBURO, HEADED BY COMRADE L. I. BREZHNEV, WHICH IS IMBUED WITH A SCIENTIFIC APPROACH AND IS ALIEN TO SUBJECTIVISM, IS A TRUE EXAMPLE TO US ALL OF THE LENINIST STYLE OF WORK. (TUMULTUOUS, PROLONGED APPLAUSE) GREAT EXACTINGNESS, PRINCIPLEDNESS, STRICT COLLEGIALLY, COMPREHENSIVENESS IN RAISING THE MOST COMPLEX PROBLEMS OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, A WEALTH OF MEANS AND METHODS OF SOLVING THEM AND INDISSOLUBLE TIES WITH THE MASS OF THE PARTY AND ALL THE WORKING PEOPLE--THAT IS THE WORK STYLE OF THE PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE WHICH ENSURES ITS DYNAMIC AND PURPOSEFUL ACTIVITY. (TUMULTUOUS APPLAUSE)

The duty of all party and soviet organs is to draw tirelessly on the inexhaustible source of invaluable work experience of our party's general staff to equip themselves with that experience and to utilize it in their practice.

The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee organizes its work on the basis of this partywide experience. An organic combination of party-mindedness with a businesslike approach, discipline with organization, a constant link with broad strata of the working people, consideration of public opinion, great exactingness and a healthy dissatisfaction with what has been achieved have been firmly established in the practice of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee's work. This work has been dominated by efforts to improve the party's leadership of the economy, social and sociopolitical processes and ideological work and by a businesslike and specific approach in resolving the set tasks.

The party leadership has moved closer to production and the decisions taken by the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat are more specific and effective. Progress in fulfilling the national economic plans is systematically examined. The Central Committee commissions on various issues are working fruitfully. The practice of holding operational conferences of rayon leaders at the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and zonal and rayon aktiv conferences at the local level with the participation of Central Committee Bureau members has fully proved its worth. The study of the situation prevailing in rayons, farms and enterprises, followed by discussion at rayon and zonal party-economic aktiv meetings, makes it possible to spot and support on a timely basis all that is new and advanced, to reveal and eliminate shortcomings, to give the requisite assistance to local organs and to stimulate their work. Regular meetings between the republic's leaders and workers, kolkhoz members, specialists and representatives of the intelligentsia are a useful, firmly established tradition. A fundamental element in our work style is the strict observance of party, state and plan discipline, strict exactingness regarding the fulfillment of plans and pledges and the heightening of each leader's responsibility for the allotted sector of work.

Collegiality is a most important element in our work, and all the activity of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and its Bureau and Secretariat is based on it. As our experience shows, collegiality in the activity of a party committee is the prime condition of its normal work. Unfortunately, the principle of collegiality is violated in certain gorkoms and raykoms and this, as a rule, has adverse consequences. We have dealt a resolute rebuff to certain party leaders' attempts to dominate [vstat nad] elective organs. Certain raykom and gorkom first secretaries, taking advantage of a lack of principle on the part of Bureau members or else ignoring their opinion, have decided many fundamental questions--especially cadre questions--by themselves, which has led to mistakes and abuses, failures in work and the degeneration of cadres. Such a style was typical of T. Shiraliyev, former first secretary of Salyanskiy Raykom, who has been dismissed from his post and reprimanded. It was also typical of M. Rusamova, former first secretary of Kubatlinskiy raykom, N. Kerimov, former first secretary of Zangelanskiy Raykom, and certain others.

Party committee secretaries, ministers and executives at all levels heading various institutions and collectives must be collegial not just as a matter of form but out of their own inner conviction, being guided only by the interests of the cause. We regard the observance of collegiality as one of the main merits of the style of work by party, soviet and economic organs to ensure that all practical activity is reliable and efficient and that the decisions taken are well considered and valid. (applause)

Comrades! Criticism and self-criticism are an important instrument of organizational and party political activity. They represent the most effective and really salutary means of preventing and overcoming shortcomings and rectifying mistakes in all spheres of social life and activity. Criticism and self-criticism profoundly express the innovative nature of the Communist Party and its Leninist tradition of learning lessons for the future not only from successes but also from errors and shortcomings.

Our party's entire history is a lofty example of this. No matter how great our successes in building the new society are, the party always concentrates on the unsolved problems and difficulties that must be overcome. The decisions of the congresses and the CPSU Central Committee plenums and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speeches have always been permeated by a spirit of great principledness and critical analysis. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW THE REPUBLIC'S PARTY ORGANIZATION STEADILY IMPLEMENTED THE LINE OF DEVELOPING CRITICISM AND SELF-CRITICISM ON A BROAD, DEMOCRATIC BASIS. WE OPENLY AND KEENLY CRITICIZE SHORTCOMINGS IN THE WORK OF PARTY, SOVIET AND ECONOMIC ORGANS AND BLUNDERS AND OMISSIONS BY THE LEADERS OF MINISTRIES AND DEPARTMENTS, CENTRAL COMMITTEE SECTIONS AND THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS AND, IF NECESSARY, WE EVEN CALL CENTRAL COMMITTEE BUREAU MEMBERS STRICTLY AND IMPARTIALLY TO ACCOUNT.

We persistently seek to ensure that party committees and primary organizations and all labor collectives more actively adopt criticism and self-criticism, and we establish in them an atmosphere of the businesslike and frank discussion of vital issues and of the comprehensive, objective, critical and self-critical analysis of errors. CRITICISM AND SELF-CRITICISM HAVE BECOME A FIRM PART OF THE REPUBLIC'S SOCIOPOLITICAL LIFE AND AN IMPORTANT ELEMENT IN OUR PARTY ORGANIZATION'S PRACTICAL ACTIVITY. (APPLAUSE) One sign of the success of this work is the communists' increased mutual exactingness and party members' more self-critical approach to assessing the work done--an approach vividly displayed during the recent report-and-election campaign.

Relying on the accumulated experience, party committees and organizations must continue to develop the masses' activeness, pay special attention to developing criticism from below and educate cadres in the spirit of the self-critical assessment of the results of their activity. IT IS VERY IMPORTANT TO ENSURE THAT SELF-CRITICISM IS NOT MERELY RHETORICAL BUT IS BACKED UP BY SPECIFIC MEASURES TO ELIMINATE SHORTCOMINGS. INTERESTED CONSIDERATION OF EACH CRITICISM IN THE RELEVANT ORGANS MUST BE ENSURED. THE ESSENCE OF THIS INTEREST IS TO MAKE SURE THAT EACH CRITICISM BENEFITS THE COMMON CAUSE. That approach is dictated by the 25th CPSU Congress' principled conclusion that a strict, critical approach toward all matters assumes special significance as the complexity and scale of the tasks being resolved increase.

A MOST IMPORTANT ELEMENT IN OUR STYLE OF WORK IS THE PUBLICITY OF THE DECISIONS TAKEN AND THE MEASURES IMPLEMENTED, VIA THE MASS MEDIA. At Central Committee plenums and aktiv meetings we openly submit for judgment by communists and the entire public the shortcomings and blunders revealed in particular sectors of party work or economic and cultural building and discuss our difficulties without holding anything back. AS OUR EXPERIENCE SHOWS, THE TRUTH SPOKEN OPENLY AND A KEEN CRITICAL REMARK GIVEN WIDE PUBLICITY EDUCATE PEOPLE IN THE SPIRIT OF AN IMPLACABLE ATTITUDE TOWARD VIOLATIONS OF PARTY AND STATE DISCIPLINE AND TOWARD DEVIATIONS FROM THE NORMS OF COMMUNIST MORALITY AND RAISE TRUE PARTY FIGHTERS, NOT MERELY "LOVERS OF TRUTH." THIS INCREASES THE POLITICAL ACTIVE-NESS OF COMMUNISTS AND WORKING PEOPLE AND STRENGTHENS THEIR CONTROL OVER THE ACTIVITY OF PARTY, SOVIET AND ECONOMIC ORGAN LEADERS.

The expansion and deepening of intraparty democracy is one of the most important directions in our activity. During the period under review we invariably consulted with communists on topical party political and socioeconomic issues and involved the secretaries and members of city, rayon and primary organization party committees in the discussion of those issues at Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat sessions. Our resolutions are actively and comprehensively discussed at party meetings and in labor collectives. Communists, raykoms and gorkoms and enterprise, kolkhoz and institutional party organizations were the initiators of a number of Central Committee resolutions. A similar practice is typical of the work of obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms. Our attention must constantly focus on improving this practice.

ONE IMPORTANT MEANS OF DEVELOPING SELF-CRITICISM AND STRENGTHENING THE LINK WITH THE MASSES IS THE CONSTANT AND PROFOUND STUDY OF PUBLIC OPINION. THE AZERBAIJAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE ATTACHES GREAT IMPORTANCE TO THIS AND IN ITS ACTIVITY INVARIABLY TAKES INTO ACCOUNT THE OPINION OF THE REPUBLIC'S PUBLIC AND WORKING PEOPLE. We use various means and methods to ensure the fullest and most comprehensive consideration of public opinion in the practice of party political work. Among these, specific sociological research is assuming increasing significance.

The systematic study and consideration of public opinion in our activity as a whole is an issue of prime importance. In order to work better it is necessary to know, heed and respect public opinion.

THE LETTERS WE RECEIVE, WHICH ENRICH PARTY WORKERS WITH KNOWLEDGE OF LIFE AND PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE, ARE AN IRREPLACEABLE FORM OF THE EXPRESSION OF PUBLIC OPINION AND OF STRENGTHENED TIES WITH THE MASSES.

In their letters, working people express opinions on topical questions of domestic and international life, support the policy of the party and the government and make a high assessment of the CPSU Central Committee's multifaceted work to develop the country's economy, strengthen its defense capability, increase the working people's well-being and ensure peaceful conditions for our society's development. They express boundless gratitude to the party Central Committee, to the Central Committee Politburo and to Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, personally, for their constant attention and fatherly concern for the blossoming of the Azerbaijan SSR, and they report successes and the adoption of stepped-up socialist pledges. (tumultuous applause)

Working people's letters warmly and unanimously approve the activity of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and its Bureau to implement the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and 29th Azerbaijan CP Congress and to create favorable conditions for the early fulfillment of the 10th 5-Year Plan targets. At the same time the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee receives many letters reporting serious shortcomings in the work of party, soviet, economic and administrative organs and abuses by officials.

During the period under review the Central Committee carried out much work to strengthen the attention paid to critical signals and letters from working people and the monitoring of their consideration. Questions connected with citizen's letters and appeals are regularly examined at obkom, gorkom and raykom plenums and bureau sessions, in ministry and department collegiums, at city and rayon soviet sessions and at conferences and seminars of party apparatus personnel and party organization secretaries. [paragraph continues]

Working people's proposals, wishes and remarks are used in preparing material and documents for Central Committee plenums and Bureau and Secretariat resolutions. In the last 2 years alone 33 questions connected with working people's letters and statements have been examined at Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat sessions. During the period under review gorkoms and raykoms discussed an average of about 350 such questions each year.

At the same time we also find cases of a callous, inattentive attitude toward citizens' letters and of bureaucracy and red tape in their examination at local level. These phenomena must be resolutely combated and an atmosphere of a truly party attitude toward working people's letters, complaints and statements must be created. (applause)

As pointed out at the 25th CPSU Congress, monitoring and checking the implementation of adopted decisions is an extremely important part of organizational work. The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee constantly monitors the implementation of CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government decisions, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's instructions and recommendations and its own resolutions.

However, many party committees and organizations are not persistent and consistent enough in carrying out work to monitor implementation. Certain gorkoms and raykoms, through they do discuss questions relating to the fulfillment of adopted decisions, do not analyze the situation profoundly or back things up with organizational work, which leads inevitably to omissions and engenders irresponsibility.

The discussion in the Central Committee Secretariat of progress in fulfilling the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau resolution on the Kazakhskiy Raykom's work revealed serious shortcomings in this matter. A. Kuliyeu, former first secretary of Kazakhskiy Raykom, had not taken the requisite measures to implement our resolution and had essentially disregarded many of its demands. He was penalized for this, but it must be admitted that this could have been avoided had the Central Committee's party organizational work and trade, planning and financial organs sections strictly monitored the implementation of the resolution. Central Committee sections and obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms must strengthen and toughen up their monitoring of the fulfillment of adopted decisions and party directives at all levels and by all components.

An important direction of the Communist Party's activity is the improvement of the socialist society's political system and all elements of the state and social management of the building of communism. This proposition determines the great attention the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee always pays to questions of the efficient functioning of the soviets of people's deputies, of increasing their activeness and prestige and of improving their work.

THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS OF WORKING PEOPLE PASS THROUGH A GREAT SCHOOL OF STATE ADMINISTRATION IN THE SOVIETS. Almost 50,000 deputies representing all strata of the republic's population were elected to local soviets in the elections held last February. There has been a considerable improvement in the composition of local soviet ispolkom chairmen, deputy chairmen, secretaries and members. The significance of soviet sessions and the topicality of the questions they consider have improved. The role of standing commissions has increased, deputies' work has become more active and more attention has begun to be paid to implementing voters' instructions. The standing commissions, in whose work more than 39,000 deputies and more than 45,000 activist members of the public take part, are an effective force in the representative organs of state power.

At the same time the standard of the activity of many soviets and ispolkoms does not match up to the tasks entrusted to them and there are many shortcomings and instances of red tape and bureaucracy in their work. The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee revealed serious shortcomings in the work of Fizulinskiy Rayispolkom, which was mishandling economic affairs, neglecting mass organizational work, violating Soviet legislation and not showing due concern for the working people. Ispolkom Chairman G. Mamedov was relieved of his post and received a strict party reprimand. G. Akhmedov, first secretary of Fizulinskiy Raykom, was reprimanded for shortcomings in the party leadership of the rayon's soviets. Serious abuses of his official position and shameful methods of work characterized the activity of A. Safarov during his time as chairman of Kirovabad Gorispolkom--he was expelled from the party.

The personal responsibility of ispolkom chairmen for the efficiency of ispolkoms work must be emphasized. The most exacting and special demands must be made of them regarding the strict observance of objectivity, honesty and publicity in rayispolkom: practical activity and an attentive and solicitous attitude toward the working people.

Certain Soviet organs deal poorly with questions of developing industrial and agricultural production, housing and cultural and consumer service construction and the provision of amenities in population centers. The activity of Baku Gorispolkom might serve as an example of the unsatisfactory organization of work to fulfill its extremely important functions. We have strengthened Baku Gorispolkom's leadership and we expect it to take vigorous measures to eliminate the shortcomings.

It should be noted that many shortcomings in the work of soviets are connected with the fact that certain party committees exercise poor leadership of the soviets' work and do not always show concern to ensure that soviets make effective use of the wide powers granted them.

The 29th Azerbaijan CP Congress drew attention to the shortcomings in the work of the republic's Council of Ministers, Gosplan and many ministries and departments, instances of red tape and bureaucracy. Although in the period since then they have definitely improved their activity, many shortcomings have still not been eliminated. The Council of Ministers must radically improve its leadership of ministries and departments, strengthen ties with local soviets, impart more day-to-day efficiency to all its work, give timely consideration to proposals and requests from party organs, ministries and enterprises, adopt exhaustive decisions and deal more persistently, profoundly and specifically with both current and long-term questions of the development of the republic's economy and culture.

The period under review has been marked by an increase in the activity of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet and its Presidium. They have begun to pay more attention to questions of economic and social and cultural building, to monitoring the fulfillment of the acts they have adopted and to improving local soviets' work. At the same time the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium must improve its work, raise the standard of legislative activity and more efficiently monitor the implementation of adopted acts.

THE ROLE OF TRADE UNIONS IN THE REPUBLIC'S ECONOMIC, SOCIOPOLITICAL AND CULTURAL LIFE INCREASED DURING THE 10TH 5-YEAR PLAN. Their influence on labor collectives' activity and their leadership of working people's socialist competition strengthened. Trade unions began to do more about questions of organizing working people's labor, daily lives and leisure and about disseminating and introducing labor initiatives and leading experience, and to involve workers and employees more widely in production management.

However, the style and methods of the work of the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions and republic trade union committees suffer from serious shortcomings. The Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions is not a mobile and effective organ for coordinating, monitoring and administering trade union life in the republic. Many miscalculations are allowed to occur in the selection, placement and training of trade union cadres. Trade unions deal poorly with solving social problems and constructing sanatoriums, rest homes and clubs and pay little attention to the work of the services sphere.

The Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions leadership has not been strengthened. Azerbaijan's trade unions are called upon to radically improve their work and combat shortcomings boldly and resolutely and, as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has said, they are called upon to combine concern for developing the national economy and boosting production with concern for working people's rights and interests and for their working and living conditions.

THE REPUBLIC'S KOMSOMOL IS TAKING AN ACTIVE, MILITANT PART IN THE STRUGGLE TO IMPLEMENT ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL TASKS AND IS CARRYING OUT A GREAT DEAL OF WORK TO EDUCATE YOUNG PEOPLE. Over the course of the 5 years the republic's Komsomol organization increased by 390,000 people and now numbers more than 1 million young patriots. (applause) The Azerbaijan Komsomol has to its credit many glorious deeds inscribed in the republic's labor annals. About 300,000 young working people and more than 6,000 Komsomol and young people's collectives reported the early fulfillment of the 10th 5-Year Plan targets, and thousands of leading workers each fulfilled two 5-year plans.

Party committee leadership of Komsomol organizations has strengthened. The party stratum in the republic's Komsomol is increasing. Currently all Komsomol gorkom and raykom secretaries and more than 60 percent of Komsomol primary organization secretaries are communists. In the past 2 years alone thousands of Komsomol workers have been promoted to responsible part, soviet and economic work.

While noting what has been achieved, at the same time we must say that as yet not all the republic's Komsomol organizations are organizing their work in the light of the party's current demands, nor have they ensured active participation by every young person in labor and social life. An atmosphere of intolerance toward violators of labor discipline and toward manifestations of negligence, waste and a lack of organization has not been created everywhere. One of the Komsomol's main tasks is the communist education of schoolchildren and students. It must coordinate this work with the Ministries of Education and Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and with the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education.

Greeting the 26th party congress with new labor achievements, Azerbaijan's Komsomol, in a single formation with the country's whole Komsomol movement, is an active creative force capable of resolving the complex tasks set by the party during the new stage of communist building. (tumultuous applause)

The republic's people's control organs have carried out much useful work during the period under review. The army of people's control workers is now about 220,000 strong. Party committees have improved their practice of leadership of people's control organs. This leadership strengthened particularly during the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Measures To Further Improve the Work of People's Control Organs and Strengthen Party Leadership of Them in View of the Adoption of the Law on People's Control in the USSR."

Party organizations must make fuller use of the strength and potential of people's control and increase the effectiveness of its struggle against negligence and waste, shortcomings in the protection of socialist property, indiscipline and cases of false entries and deception of the state.

DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW CONSIDERABLE WORK WAS CARRIED OUT TO STRENGTHEN SOCIALIST LEGALITY AND PUBLIC ORDER, SURMOUNT SHORTCOMINGS IN THE ACTIVITY OF LAW-ENFORCEMENT ORGANS AND STRENGTHEN THE CADRES OF PROSECUTORS' OFFICE, MVD AND COURT ORGANS.

The work of the republic's Prosecutor's Office was keenly criticized at the 29th Azerbaijan CP Congress. However, the Prosecutor's Office leadership failed to draw the proper conclusions. In June 1976 the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau discussed the question "Of serious shortcomings in the activity of the Azerbaijan SSR Prosecutor's Office" and adopted a detailed resolution. Republic Prosecutor G. Mamedov was dismissed from his post and later expelled from the party. Deputy prosecutors I. Barykin, V. Gyulmamedov and I. Rasulbekov were strictly penalized and subsequently dismissed from their posts.

We have strengthened the Prosecutor's Office leadership. It has taken specific measures to eliminate the shortcomings that had been revealed and to improve work, but a great deal remains to be done to radically improve the activity of the Prosecutor's Office.

The personnel of all administrative organs--the MVD, the supreme and people's courts and the Ministry of Justice--must draw the appropriate conclusions from the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee resolution on the republic's Prosecutor's Office which is of long-term significance.

Unfortunately, there are still a considerable number of major shortcomings in the work of law-enforcement organs, which do not always display due efficiency, principledness and persistence in combating crime. There are still frequent instances of the unskillful or sometimes unconscientious investigation of criminal cases, red tape in dealing with working people's complaints and inattention toward signals from them.

The activity of the people's courts and the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Court requires considerable improvement. The Supreme Court's leadership has been strengthened. Irreproachable punctiliousness in the observance of socialist legality, shining honesty and great principledness must be asserted in the court's work.

Party committees are faced with the task of ensuring a further improvement in the standard of the work of the militia, Prosecutor's Office and courts and an increase in their militancy. A specific program of activity in this direction is defined in the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Improving Work To Protect Law and Order and Stepping Up the Struggle Against Crime."

The effectiveness of administrative organs' activity is directly dependent on the ideological and political tempering and moral maturity of their personnel. Ideological conviction, honesty, principledness, education, courage and humanism are the qualities our party instills in administrative organs personnel--plenipotentiary and trusted representatives of soviet power. Any abuse of their official position or violation of socialist legality and the norms of our morality by those who are called upon to be guardians of public order and the Soviet laws and examples of honesty, conscientiousness and objectivity are especially intolerable. Those who have failed to justify the trust of the party and the people must be sternly and uncompromisingly called to account. (tumultuous applause) It is the responsible duty of party organizations to educate administrative organ cadres in the spirit of the communist ideals and dedication to the party and to hold in them political consciousness and moral steadfastness.

At the same time the strengthening of legality is not a task for the state apparatus alone. Party committees, trade unions, the Komsomol and the broad public must do all in their power to ensure the strictest observance of the laws and the improvement of citizens' legal education. Respect for the law must be everybody's personal conviction. All work to prevent violations of the law and to propagate legal knowledge must be geared to that result.

AZERBAIJAN'S STATE SECURITY ORGANS RECENTLY CELEBRATED THEIR 60TH JUBILEE. DEVELOPING AND MULTIPLYING THE CHEKISTS' GLORIOUS REVOLUTIONARY TRADITIONS WHICH EMERGED IN THE FIRE OF CLASS BATTLES. IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST COUNTERREVOLUTION'S ATTEMPTS TO STIFLE THE YOUNG SOVIET STATE, THEY ARE RELIABLY PROTECTING SOVIET SOCIETY AGAINST THE IMPERIALIST STATES' SUBVERSIVE OPERATIONS, WAGING A VIGOROUS, EFFECTIVE STRUGGLE AGAINST OUR ENEMIES' ACTS OF IDEOLOGICAL SUBVERSION AND CARRYING OUT FRUITFUL WORK TO PROTECT THE STATE BORDER.

The work of the republic's state security organs proceeds under the party's control and is based on strict observance of the principles of socialist legality. We are firmly convinced that they will continue to stand vigilant guard over the interests of the people and the state and will honorably fulfill their noble duty. (tumultuous applause)

Before ending our discussion of the tasks and problems of party organizational work, I would like to stress once again its fundamental significance as a powerful means of ensuring the party's leading role, the correct, fullblooded functioning of the whole political system and, in the final analysis, the scientific management of all aspects of political, state, economic and cultural building.

THE MAIN CONDITION OF THE SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TASKS FACING US IS A CLOSE LINK WITH THE MASSES. IN THIS CONNECTION ALLOW ME TO RECALL A REMARK V. I. LENIN MADE BACK IN 1919. GENERALIZING THE 2 YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF THE PARTY'S ACTIVITY TO LEAD THE BUILDING OF THE NEW LIVE, VLADIMIR ILICH WROTE: "THE REASON FOR OUR VICTORIES IS AS FOLLOWS: THE DIRECT APPEAL OF OUR PARTY AND THE SOVIET POWER TO THE WORKING PEOPLE'S MASSES ALONG WITH THE INDICATION OF THE NEXT DIFFICULTY AND THE NEXT TASK; THE ABILITY TO EXPLAIN TO THE MASSES WHY IT IS NECESSARY TO BRING ALL OUR EFFORTS TO BEAR ON A PARTICULAR ASPECT OF THE SOVIET WORK AT A PARTICULAR TIME; THE ABILITY TO ROUSE THE MASSES' ENERGY, HEROISM AND ENTHUSIASM, FOCUSING EFFORTS OF A REVOLUTIONARY INTENSITY ON THE NEXT MOST IMPORTANT TASK." THAT WISE, DEEPLY MEANINGFUL BEHEST HAS BEEN AND REMAINS OUR GUIDING LIGHT IN RESOLVING THE PRESENT-DAY TASKS. (TUMULTUOUS APPLAUSE)

V. Ensuring the Further Strengthening of Ideological Work

Comrades! THE 10TH 5-YEAR PLAN WAS MARKED BY THE FURTHER STRENGTHENING OF THE ROLE OF THE IDEOLOGICAL FACTOR IN THE PRACTICAL ACTIVITY OF AZERBAIJAN'S PARTY ORGANIZATION. The standards and effectiveness of ideological work have improved considerably, agitation and propaganda have become more efficient and specific and the party leadership of all areas of the republic's spiritual life has strengthened. It is precisely by means of ideological influence that the Azerbaijan CP secured the extensive development of the masses' initiative and labor and sociopolitical activeness and a high degree of organization and fruitlessness in socialist competition. The ideological factor has a leading role in resolving the tasks of economic and social and cultural building and in the struggle to assert a healthy, businesslike morale in the republic.

A wide range of ideological problems is constantly at the focus of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee's attention. During the period under review the Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat systematically discussed the practice of ideological work by party gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations in enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhozes and creative unions; the tasks in further strengthening working people's international and military-patriotic education; experience of organizing moral education in a number of major enterprises; the activity of press organs; and so forth. Party obkoms, gorkoms and many raykoms and primary party organizations began to deal more specifically with questions of political education work. Interesting experience in ideological work was accumulated by the party organizations of Kirovabad and of Nasiminskiy, Narimanovskiy, Sabirabadskiy, Ordubabdskiy, Martuninskiy, Bardinskiy, Dzhaililabadskiy, Agdashskiy, Agdzhabenedinskiy and a number of other rayons.

A characteristic peculiarity of the present sociopolitical and spiritual life of our republic is the systematically held large-scale ideological activities and all-union and international scientific forums devoted to cardinal problems of social development. Ideological influence on the masses is strengthened many times over by the united political days--Lenin Fridays, scientific and practical and theoretical conferences, sociopolitical readings, briefings by party and economic leaders in labor collectives, meetings by scientists and representatives of the artistic intelligentsia with workers and kolkhoz members in enterprises, on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and at construction sites, labor festivals and much else besides.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" lent new impetus to ideological activity. As a logical continuation and creative development of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, the Central Committee resolution represents a specific, purposeful, long-term program for improving all ideological education work.

The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee plenum held in July 1979 to discuss the republic party organization's tasks in fulfilling this CPSU Central Committee resolution played a great role in further improving the standard and efficiency of ideological education activity. The plenum comprehensively generalized and made a detailed analysis of the experience accumulated by Azerbaijan's party organization over the past years, revealed shortcomings and omissions and determined specific means and methods for improving ideological activity.

THE COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH TO EDUCATION HAS BECOME THE DETERMINING FACTOR IN THE ORGANIZATION OF ALL IDEOLOGICAL WORK IN THE REPUBLIC. The close unity of ideological and political labor and moral education, with consideration of the peculiarities of the various groups of the population, as the 25th CPSU Congress demanded, has increased the effectiveness of ideological activity many times over and has increased its fruitfulness. The comprehensive approach now determines the ideological activity of party obkoms, gorkoms and most raykoms and primary party organizations, promoting successes in the working people's communist education. Thanks to this approach, political education work has become more meaningful, more diverse and closer to labor collectives' interests and tasks.

The fruitfulness of the comprehensive approach is shown by the practice of Lenkoran and Sheki Gorkoms, Leninskiy, 26 Baku Commissars, Kubinskiy, Khanlarskiy and Vartashenskiy Raykoms and the primary party organizations of Neftyanyye Kamni, the domestic air conditioning plant, the Bakinskiy Rabochiy Petroleum Machine-Building Plant, the Kishlinskiy Machine-Building Plant, the Kirovskiy Rayon kitchen furniture factory, the 22d Party Congress Sovkhoz, Mardakertskiy Rayon, the Moskva Kolkhoz, Bardinskiy Rayon, the Kalinin Kolkhoz, Ismailinskiy Rayon, and many others. The nature of the city, rayon, production facility or educational establishment, age and ethnic composition, education standard and many other specific features are taken into account in drawing up the comprehensive plans for educational work. Scientists, propagandists, leading production workers and cultural figures are involved in formulating the plans. Many plans are created on the basis of preliminary sociological research, the study of public opinion, socioeconomic analysis and the recommendations of scientific and practical conferences held by party committees.

Unfortunately, some party raykoms and primary party organizations, particularly in rural rayons, clearly underestimate the significance of the comprehensive approach to organizing education.

The duty and obligation of the party organizations and all ideological front workers is to persistently implement the demands of a comprehensive approach to the masses' education and to help people, primarily young people entering working life, to become profoundly aware of the link between specific deeds and our common goals, between the norms of their own behavior and the implementation of the lofty ideals of communism.

IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL EDUCATION IS A VERY IMPORTANT COMPONENT OF THE COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH. Its core has been and remains the development in Soviet people of a scientific world outlook and selfless devotion to the cause of the party and to communist ideals. The propaganda of Marxism-Leninism and the study of the works of K. Marx, F. Engels and V. I. Lenin, the "History of the CPSU," the documents of the 23d, 24th and 25th congresses and the works of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and other party leaders are a very important avenue of the ideological work of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and all party organizations.

In the period under review much work was performed on the publication of Marxist-Leninist literature in the Azeri language. All volumes of K. Marx' "Das Kapital" and a fourth edition of the "Collected Works of V. I. Lenin" have been published in Azeri. The 24th volume of Lenin's "Complete Collected Works" has been published. Lenin's works "On the State," "Three Sources--Three Components of Marxism," "On the 1905 Revolution," "Socialism and Religion," "Report on the Revolution" and others have been reissued separately. The publication in Azeri of seven volumes of the works of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, "Following Lenin's Course," and of thematic anthologies of his works and individual speeches was a major event in ideological and political life. The books "L. I. Brezhnev in Azerbaijan" and "Order of Lenin on Baku's Banner" have been published.

MARXIST-LENINIST THEORY INCORPORATES THE INCONQUERABLE UNITY AND SPIRITUAL MIGHT OF THE DEVELOPED SOCIALIST SOCIETY. Marxism-Leninism knows no stagnation or dogmatism, since it is constantly being regulated and enriched by revolutionary practice, the masses' creative activity and the collective work of the party's theoretical thought.

COMRADE L. I. BREZHNEV IS MAKING AN OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTION TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF REVOLUTIONARY SCIENCE. The theoretical propositions and political conclusions contained in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's works are the result of the profound penetration of reality, of the objective analysis of present-day phenomena, of a thoughtful study of the trends and processes of the country's internal life and of world development, and of the generalization of the multifaceted activity of the Communist Party and the living, constructive creation of the multimillion-strong masses. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's works and his trilogy "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "The Virgin Lands" serve for us as a most valuable guideline in the practice of revolutionary struggle and communist creation and as a reliable compass in resolving the large-scale and arduous tasks of the present stage of the struggle for communism. (tumultuous applause)

The multifaceted experience of party leadership of socioeconomic and spiritual processes and the practical implementation of the party's general line and the ideas and decisions of the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses under our republic's specific conditions were theoretically generalized in the materials of the 28th and 29th Azerbaijan CP Congresses, in Central Committee plenum decisions and in a whole series of political documents adopted by the Central Committee. The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee resolutions "On the Results of the All-Union Scientific Practice Conference on 'The Formation of an Active Life Stance: Experience and Current Problems of Moral Education' and Measures To Improve the Moral Education of the Republic's Working People in the Light of the CPSU Central Committee Resolution 'On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Education Work'" and "On the 60th Anniversary of the Azerbaijan SSR and the Formation of the Azerbaijan CP" and the documents connected with the celebration of the jubilee of the republic and the Azerbaijan CP are of theoretical and practical significance.

The republic's ideological life in the past 5-year period was enriched by major all-union ideological events. The fourth Soviet conference of solidarity among the peoples of Asian and African countries, the international scientific conference "The Great October Socialist Revolution and the National Liberation Struggle of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America," the all-union scientific practice conference on moral education and the all-union writers conference, "The Friendship of the Peoples--the Friendship of Literatures" were held in Azerbaijan's capital, Baku, to a high standard. THE MATERIALS OF THESE FORUMS ARE IMBUED WITH LOFTY IDEOLOGICAL-THEORETICAL CONTENT AND REFLECT THE VERY RICH REVOLUTIONARY EXPERIENCE OF THE MOTHERLAND OF THE GREAT OCTOBER AND ITS INTERNATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE, THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF OUR COUNTRY'S PARTY ORGANIZATIONS IN IDEOLOGICAL AND MORAL EDUCATION WORK AND THE INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE OF THE ARTISTIC INTERPRETATION OF THE FRIENDSHIP AND FRATERNITY OF THE PEOPLES OF THE USSR. THEY ARM IDEOLOGICAL CADRES AND CREATIVE WORKERS WITH A BROAD PERSPECTIVE AND SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS AND PERCEPTS ON FURTHER WAYS, MEANS AND METHODS OF IMPROVING SPIRITUAL RELATIONS AND INCREASING THE IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATIONAL EFFECT OF ARTISTIC CREATIVITY.

Communist education is not only profoundly scientific in terms of the sum total of the ideas, principles, ideals and political and theoretical precepts with which the party arms Soviet people. It is itself built on a scientific basis. AND CONVINCING EVIDENCE OF THIS IS PROVIDED BY THE HIGH DEGREE OF EFFECTIVENESS OF THE SYSTEM OF PARTY STUDY, ECONOMIC EDUCATION AND KOMSOMOL POLITICAL ENLIGHTENMENT IN THE REPUBLIC. In the present academic year over 1.5 million people are studying the theory, policy and practice of building socialism in all components of the political and economic study system. As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said, this is "great and strenuous work, noble work which enriches man, raises him to an understanding of the great tasks of building communism and makes him a conscious participant in the world revolutionary process." We can say today with every justification that it is precisely here that we find the fountainhead of the labor and political activeness of the republic's workers, embodied in Azerbaijan's remarkable achievements during the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans. (tumultuous applause)

The work of the party organizations of Zakatal'skiy, Ilichev'skiy, Kusarskiy, Tauz'skiy and Agdam'skiy Rayons, the Karayev oil refinery, the Baku No 1 furniture factory, the Kirovabad earthenware plant, Saatli'skiy Rayon's Moskva Kolkhoz, the kolkhoz imeni Ilich of Yevlakh'skiy Rayon and others is characterized by an in-depth approach toward propagandizing Marxist-Leninist theory in close conjunction with practice. Here, alongside a high standard of organization of training, they try--which is highly important--to ensure that political school and seminar students consistently move on to higher echelons of party education.

At the same time we have examples of a different order. The organization of political study in Salyan'skiy, Fizulin'skiy, Astarin'skiy, Gardut'skiy and Kyurdamir'skiy Rayons continues to suffer from formalism and isolation from life. The activity of the political and economic education network at the Baku household chemicals and construction materials combine, the knitted outerwear factory in Sumgait, the Shafag Kolkhoz in Kasum-Ismailov'skiy Rayon, the Mekhti Guseynzade Kolkhoz in Dzhebrail'skiy Rayon, the Lenin Kolkhoz in Lachin'skiy Rayon and a number of other enterprises and farms is inefficient.

A great deal of work is being done by the more than 54,000-strong detachment of the republic's party propaganda workers. We assess highly their noble labor and contribution to increasing the political knowledge of the communists and broad strata of working people. It was precisely this which dictated the institution of the honorary title "Honored Propaganda Worker of the Azerbaijan SSR." (applause)

Our task is to select, teach and educate cadres of propaganda and agitation workers, political information workers, lecturers and political rapporteurs with an inherent sense of high responsibility for the content and results of educational work and a creative desire to seek new forms and methods of work with people.

In this connection it is also necessary to stress the further improvement of lecture propaganda. We have 3,482 party committee lectures and there are 48,000 members in the republican "Znaniye" Society. Last year they delivered over 330,000 lectures, an impressive figure. However, many lectures still leave the audience indifferent and generate no response from it. Shortcomings in the work of the "Znaniye" Society which we have frequently mentioned are being eliminated only slowly.

Our propaganda workers and lecturers frequently cite Marx' well-known statement that theory becomes a material force when it takes possession of the masses. However, the second part of this precept is less frequently recalled: Theory can take possession of the masses when it is conclusive. It is precisely conclusiveness, in the broad sense of the ability to attract attention, persuade, arouse interest and provoke thought which is sometimes lacking in our ideological cadres. It is particularly important not to avoid replies to urgent, acute questions, and to explain correctly the real difficulties of life. Frankness and competence are an effective weapon for propaganda to influence public opinion.

Particular significance under present-day conditions is attached to the political training of party, soviet, economic and Komsomol cadres. As a whole the system is working precisely and harmoniously. Over 26,000 people are studying at the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee university of Marxism-Leninism and party, economic and ideological aktiv schools and seminars. The Central Committee seminar and lecture center for the Marxist-Leninist education of the republic's leading cadres, where Central Committee Bureau members hold classes, is operating successfully. Central Committee and obkom, gorkom and raykom members regularly take part in general political days. Many ministry and department leaders hold classes in the political and economic education system.

WE ARE SEEKING TO ENSURE THAT ALL OUR CADRES ARE CLEARLY AWARE THAT ONLY REGULAR INDEPENDENT SELF-IMPROVEMENT WORK AND PAINSTAKING STUDY, NOT LEARNING PARTICULAR THESES AND FORMULATIONS BY ROTE BUT MASTERING THE VERY ESSENCE OF MARXIST-LENINIST TEACHING AND THE PARTY'S ENTIRE IDEOLOGICAL-THEORETICAL WEALTH, PROVIDES THE KEY TO A CORRECT POLITICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE EVENTS AND PHENOMENA OF LIFE AND A CORRECT SOLUTION TO TOPICAL QUESTIONS OF PRACTICAL CREATIVE WORK.

Unfortunately, the facts attest that some leaders, including party leaders, do not treat the replenishment of their theoretical and political knowledge seriously. This inevitably leads to shortcomings and sometimes failures in work. What I have said should be taken as a warning to such leaders.

EDUCATING WORKING PEOPLE IN THE SPIRIT OF THE PRINCIPLES OF SOCIALIST INTERNATIONALISM AND SOVIET PATRIOTISM IS AN IMPORTANT AVENUE OF IDEOLOGICAL AND MASS POLITICAL WORK. This work is central to the activity of the Azerbaijan CP, which relies in it on the very rich internationalist traditions of our republic's party organization, working class and working people and on the internationalist traditions of the entire Soviet people.

The seventies augmented these traditions. The internationalist cohesion of multinational Soviet Azerbaijan became even stronger and the fraternal relationships of the dozens of nationalities populating the republic became even deeper and more multifaceted. THE ATMOSPHERE OF INTERNATIONALISM AND FRIENDSHIP AND FRATERNITY OF THE PEOPLES PREVAILING IN THE REPUBLIC IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT FACTORS IN ALL OUR ACHIEVEMENTS AND GAINS. (TUMULTUOUS, PROLONGED APPLAUSE)

The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee consistently implements Lenin's nationalities policy and in all its organizational and party-political work invariably takes into account the multinational composition of the population and displays concern for the economic and sociocultural development of all nationalities and their active participation in the republic's sociopolitical life. We steadily steer an internationalist line in cadre policy, selecting and deploying workers with consideration for the population's ethnic composition.

THE STAGE OF DEVELOPED SOCIALISM HAS BEEN MARKED BY THE EXPANSION AND INTENSIFICATION OF AZERBAIJAN'S PRODUCTION, ECONOMIC, SOCIOPOLITICAL AND CULTURAL TIES WITH ALL THE FRATERNAL REPUBLICS. A spirit of comradeship, mutual assistance, labor collaboration and mutual interest in general development characterizes the traditional socialist competition among the workers of Azerbaijan, Georgia, Armenia and Turkmenia and the competition between the Azerbaijan cotton growers and the "white gold" masters of Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan and Turkmenia.

Various forms of spiritual communication among the fraternal peoples and of international exchange of artistic values and achievements have assumed enormous dimensions. Joint ideological measures implemented by the central committees of the Georgian, Armenian and Azerbaijan Communist Parties promote the improvement of patriotic and internationalist education.

On the eve of the 60th anniversary of the Azerbaijan SSR, the republic Palace of the Friendship of the USSR Peoples was opened in Baku and is designed to play an active part in international education. Its most important mission is to develop and introduce into practice new forms and methods of ideological education work and to enrich it with other republics' experience.

The transformation of the ideas and principles of internationalism into a conviction, behavioral norm and active life stance of the republic's workers is our great achievement, a truly historic gain which must be sacredly safeguarded and augmented. (tumultuous applause)

ALLOW ME FROM OUR CONGRESS' ROSTRUM TO ASSURE LENIN'S PARTY AND THE ENTIRE SOVIET PEOPLE OF THE UNSHAKABLE LOYALTY OF THE COMMUNISTS AND WORKING PEOPLE OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE BANNER OF SOCIALIST INTERNATIONALISM AND TO THE FRIENDSHIP AND FRATERNITY OF THE PEOPLES OF THE SOVIET UNION HEADED BY THE GREAT RUSSIAN PEOPLE. (TUMULTUOUS, PROLONGED APPLAUSE)

The Azerbaijan people express to our great and powerful brother--the Russian people--warm thanks for the tremendous selfless aid in building a new life and in social and spiritual progress. (tumultuous, prolonged applause) We express thanks for the fact that the great Russian language has entered our culture and daily life and enriched our international ties with all the fraternal peoples. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

THE 30TH AZERBAIJAN CP CONGRESS SENDS WARM COMMUNIST GREETINGS TO THE WORKING PEOPLE OF ALL THE FRATERNAL SOCIALIST REPUBLICS AND THEIR PARTY ORGANIZATIONS. (TUMULTUOUS, PROLONGED APPLAUSE)

THE ORGANIC COMBINATION OF THE WORKING PEOPLE'S INTERNATIONALIST AND PATRIOTIC EDUCATION IS OF FUNDAMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE FOR THE EFFECTIVENESS OF IDEOLOGICAL WORK. We have accumulated considerable experience of military-patriotic education and stepped up the propaganda of the militant traditions of the Soviet people and the republic's working people. The Azerbaijan SSR DOSAAF has activated its work, and predraft training of young men has been improved. In 1980 almost 94 percent of young men drafted into active military service had higher and secondary education.

The number of young men entering higher military training establishments is increasing with every passing year. In 1976-80 some 2,750 men were sent to higher military colleges, including 1,079 from the indigenous population. Young people from our republic are being trained in higher military training establishments in 69 of the country's cities. I want to stress that graduates of the republic's D. Nakhichevanskiy secondary specialized general educational boarding school comprise one-seventh of the intake. (applause)

Labor collectives' multifaceted ties with military units in the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District, the Red Banner Caspian Flotilla and the Red Banner Transcaucasus Border District exert tremendous influence on the shaping of working people's patriotic feelings. Formation and unit commanders and political workers are making a great contribution to the military-patriotic education of working people, particularly young people, and are taking an active part in the republic's socio-political life. This is a manifestation of the indestructible unity of the army and people. (tumultuous applause) The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee assesses highly the Soviet servicemen's practical assistance and is taking every step to provide them with the necessary conditions for fulfilling the tasks facing them.

ALLOW ME ON BEHALF OF THE CONGRESS TO EXPRESS WARM THANKS TO THE VALIANT SERVICEMEN FOR THEIR EXCELLENT SERVICE IN SAFEGUARDING THE GAINS OF THE MOTHERLAND OF GREAT OCTOBER AND TO CONVEY ON BEHALF OF THE CONGRESS AND THE AZERBAIJAN WORKING PEOPLE WHOLEHEARTED GREETINGS TO ALL THE HEROIC ARMED FORCES OF THE SOVIET UNION. (TUMULTUOUS, PROLONGED APPLAUSE)

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT COMPONENTS OF THE COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH IS LABOR EDUCATION. Its general line is the formation of a communist attitude to labor and the tempering of the individual in labor. "Communism begins," V. I. Lenin writes in "the great initiative," "where selfless concern, surmounting heavy labor, is displayed by the ordinary workers for increasing labor productivity, and safeguarding every poed of grain, coal, iron and other products...." It is precisely in the socialist production collective that man's creative capabilities are revealed most fully and it is here that he acquires ideological, labor and moral tempering. This is graphically and convincingly borne out by our experience of work over the past decade. HUNDREDS AND THOUSANDS OF LABOR COLLECTIVES, AWARE OF THEIR ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE REPUBLIC'S DESTINY, HAVE BY THEIR SELFLESS WORK, NOT ONLY ACHIEVED THE GOAL OF SURMOUNTING THE PROLONGED BACKWARDNESS OF AZERBAIJAN'S ECONOMY BUT HAVE BROUGHT IT INTO THE VANGUARD OF ALL-UNION SOCIALIST COMPETITION. Over these years the victories of the city of Baku, the Nakhichevanskaya ASSR, the Nagorno-Karabakhskaya Autonomous Oblast and hundreds of the republic's rayons, enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, scientific institutions and organizations have, together with the republic, been marked by Red Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee. Thirty-four most outstanding workers in industry, agriculture, construction, transport, and the party committees were awarded the titles of Hero of Socialist Labor during the 10th 5-Year Plan. Some 19,707 of the republic's working people were awarded USSR orders and medals. (tumultuous applause)

Success comes, as a rule, to those labor collectives where the party organization builds its work on the basis of a long-term plan aimed at developing the working people's labor and sociopolitical activeness and educates people in the spirit of unity of word and deed, high responsibility and a desire to contribute actively to improving labor efficiency and quality. Considerable initiative and persistence are displayed in this matter by the party organizations of the Lieutenant Shmidt plant, the "Leninneft" oil and gas extraction administration, the Sumgait aluminum plant, the N. Narimanov Knitwear Production Association, Martinunskiy Rayon's "Kommunizm" kolkhoz, Ilichevskiy Rayon's 50-Letiye SSR kolkhoz, Shemakhinskiy Rayon's Lenin Sovkhoz, Zardobskiy Rayon's Zardabi kolkhoz, Akhsuinskiy Rayon's "Moska" kolkhoz and many others.

However, certain party organizations have not yet learned how to make full use of the ideological educational potential of labor collectives. We frequently encounter instances where moral aspects are overlooked when resolving economic questions and where interaction between ideological-political and labor education is not ensured. As a result, plans are not fulfilled, and there is an increasing frequency of violations of labor and production discipline and of cases of drunkenness, hooliganism and thefts of socialist property.

Party committees and trade union and Komsomol organizations must strengthen in every possible way their ideological influence on all aspects of life in labor collectives, actively propagandize the experience and achievements of foremost production workers and innovators and create an atmosphere of intolerance toward violations of labor discipline. Cadre public departments, prophylactic councils, people's control groups, mentors and standing production conferences must be involved more widely in this work.

COMRADES! NOTHING EXPRESSES SO FULLY THE REVOLUTIONARY TRANSFORMING FORCE AND GREAT SPIRITUAL ENERGY OF OUR POLICY, IDEOLOGY AND MORALITY AS THE ACTIVE LIFE STANCE OF THE FIGHTER FOR COMMUNISM AND FOR THE PEOPLE'S HAPPINESS. AS THE 25TH CPSU CONGRESS POINTED OUT, IT IS THE TASK OF MORAL EDUCATION TO MOLD SUCH A STANCE.

In the recent past, as is known, moral education was the most neglected sector of ideological work in the republic. And this was one of the chief reasons for widespread deviations from the principles of our morality, for negative phenomena and for officials' abuses of their position for mercenary motives. This was first stated with all party principle-mindedness and frankness from the platform of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Plenum in August 1969. The 28th Azerbaijan CP Congress set the task of radically improving the organization of moral education and launching an uncompromising struggle against the direct opposites of communist morality. Fulfilling the decisions of the 24th CPSU Congress and the 28th Azerbaijan CP Congress, we raised the party organization and the entire public to a resolute offensive against morals alien to our society, a private-ownership consumerist attitude to life, petit bourgeois mentality and "property" disease, bribery and protectionism and any abuses, no matter who was committing them.

The chief effort in the ideological sphere, it may be said, was concentrated on the revival of moral education. We developed systematic, purposeful, comprehensive work to strengthen moral foundations and ideological-moral principles in the life of the republic. We involved the entire mass of communists and the broad public in this work. THIS PROCESS, WHICH ORGANIZALLY COMBINED PARTY ORGANIZATIONAL, IDEOLOGICAL, SOCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES, WAS WARMLY APPROVED AND SUPPORTED BY THE REPUBLIC'S WORKING PEOPLE AND, IN THE END, ENSURED THE ASSERTION OF THE PRINCIPLES OF JUSTICE, OBJECTIVITY AND HONESTY IN ALL SPHERES OF SOCIAL LIFE, IN WORK AND IN DOMESTIC LIFE AND THE CREATION OF AN ATMOSPHERE OF TRUST, RESPECT AND HIGH EXACTINGNESS TOWARD PEOPLE. (TUMULTUOUS APPLAUSE)

IN THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW THE AZERBAIJAN PARTY ORGANIZATION, ENRICHED BY THE 25TH CPSU CONGRESS THESIS ON AN ACTIVE LIFE STANCE AS THE CHIEF TASK OF MORAL EDUCATION, INDEFATIGABLY IMPROVED THIS WORK. IT HAS BECOME A DECISIVE LINK IN OUR REALITY, AND HAVING GRASPED IT WE ARE SUCCESSFULLY RESOLVING A COMPLEX CHAIN OF SOCIOECONOMIC AND SPIRITUAL-IDEOLOGICAL PROBLEMS.

A harmonious system of working people's moral education has evolved in the republic embracing all organizations and services called upon to shape people's ideological and moral makeup. There has been an improvement in the long-term planning of this work in obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms, primary party organizations and labor collectives. Useful experience of working people's moral education has been accumulated by Nakhichevanskiy and Nagorono-Karabakhskiy Obkoms, Baku Gorkom, Apsheronskiy, Kakhskiy and Khachmasskiy Raykoms and other party committees. There are hundreds of labor collectives in the republic where an atmosphere of friendly work, comradeship, exactingness and intolerance toward shortcomings has become firmly established.

The all-union scientific and practical conference "Shaping an Active Life Stance: Experience and Urgent Problems of Moral Education" was held in Baku in April 1979. It generalized the rich experience accumulated by party organizations, determined the main directions of further work in this sphere and was an important event in the country's sociopolitical, ideological and scientific life. WE REGARD THE HOLDING OF THE Baku conference as an expression of the CPSU Central Committee's great trust in the Azerbaijan party organization and of approval of our work in moral education. (tumultuous applause) The detailed resolution adopted by the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee on the results of the all-union scientific and practical conference directs party organizations and ideological establishments to further intensify this work. Its implementation is already yielding tangible results.

SOCIALIST TRADITIONS AND CUSTOMS ARE A POWERFUL MEANS OF SCALING IDEOLOGICAL AND MORAL HEIGHTS IN THE PRACTICE OF EVERYDAY LIFE. PROPAGANDA OF REVOLUTIONARY, COMBAT AND LABOR TRADITIONS AND THE EDUCATION OF WORKING PEOPLE, PARTICULARLY THE RISING GENERATION--THESE TRADITIONS CONSTITUTE ONE OF THE MAIN AVENUES OF THE AZERBAIJAN CP'S IDEOLOGICAL WORK. The best of the civic traditions and rites which have evolved among us have absorbed the most important values of real socialism and reflected progressive achievements in the history and culture of the Azerbaijan people, and they meet high ideological, political, moral and artistic-aesthetic criteria.

The party organizations of Baku, Nakhichevan, Stepanakert and Sumgait and of Lenkoranskiy, Ismailinskiy, Neftechalinskiy, Tauzskiy, Kubinskiy, Shamkhorskiy and other rayons have accumulated certain experience in elaborating socialist rites and introducing them into life, are conducting a purposeful quest for new forms of this work and are improving established forms.

At the same time it is necessary to continue the resolute struggle against archaic and backward rites and rituals, which are sometimes religious in nature and whose form and content do not accord with the socialist way of life but, rather, run counter to it. It is necessary to resolutely oppose the perversion and vulgarization of popular customs and rites. In the past we have come out sharply against sumptuous weddings and other rituals of a commercial, mercantile nature. Events which should leave the very best memories throughout one's life were being turned for mercenary motives into ostentatious feasts, to which hundreds of people came with expensive gifts. THE PUBLIC RESOLUTELY SUPPORTED OUR LINE. AND IT IS IMPORTANT THAT IT SHOULD ENJOY FURTHER DEVELOPMENT IN THE ENTERPRISING AND CREATIVE ACTIVITY OF OUR REPUBLIC'S PARTY ORGANIZATIONS AND CULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS. (applause)

The eradication of obsolete traditions and rites which have outlived their day is a complex and delicate business, and it is necessary to explain skillfully the harm that they do. Great patience, tact and persistence are needed to introduce socialist rites into everyday life and firmly establish new family and domestic traditions and customs in life. What is needed is serious scientific-atheistic, agitprop work and, most important, the involvement of the broad public in the struggle to strengthen, develop and improve socialist traditions and customs. But it would be a mistake to think that the new traditions and rites which have become quite widespread have assumed their full, final shape. No, comrades, they are still in the formative stage. You know that harvest festivals are held annually in many agricultural regions. But they sometimes become just another measure, confined to making reports and handing out presents. And yet a festival is always a job which engenders initiative and creativity, and it should sparkle with a bright diversity of colors.

Summing up the work on ideological and moral education, we can state with satisfaction that we have achieved a great deal. The role and significance of moral education in all the party organizations' practical activities have risen to the requisite heights in the republic. People's faith in our ideals has strengthened, and an atmosphere of historical optimism has been created.

However, we have not yet succeeded in fully eradicating negative phenomena, and there are still many weeds in our life and routine which can be rooted out only in a persistent resolute and long struggle in which it is necessary, to use Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's words, "to make full use of the opinion of the labor collective, the critical word of the press, methods of persuasion and the force of the law--all the means at our disposal." (applause)

The shortcomings revealed in the period under review and the exposed sources of negative phenomena attest to their tenacity. But this also attests to our determination to continue the struggle and bring it to a victorious conclusion.

The heights which we have scaled in this work must be a firm foundation for a still broader and more vigorous offensive against survivals from the past and all negative phenomena. Our experience gives us confidence that all this will vanish from the face of our beautiful land. But for this it is necessary to further strengthen the united front of the struggle against all phenomena alien to our society, indefatigably improve moral education and bring the communist future nearer through shock labor. (tumultuous applause)

CULTURAL ENLIGHTENMENT ESTABLISHMENTS POSSESS TREMENDOUS POTENTIAL FOR EXERTING A COMPREHENSIVE IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATIONAL INFLUENCE ON THE MASSES. The network was considerably extended during the period under review, and the standard and effectiveness of their work improved. Some 406 new clubs and houses of culture, 421 libraries and 17 parks of culture and rest were opened. Library stocks of books increased by almost 7 million volumes. Cultural enlightenment work was intensified in rural regions. In rural club establishments there are more than 1,000 production-technical, economics and agricultural circles in which more than 17,000 people study, and there are 1,600 lecture agencies for various branches of knowledge. [paragraph continues]

More concern has begun to be shown for the development of amateur art activities, in which more than 250,000 working people are now involved. The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee has set the task of creating museums of local lore and history in every rayon of the republic over the next few years. In less than 2 years 17 of these museums have been opened. The Ministry of Culture and its local organs must take the necessary measures to ensure that there are museums of local lore in all rayons. We must devote more attention and care to the protection of historical and cultural monuments of the Azerbaijan people and improve restoration work.

Insufficient use is made of the potential of cultural enlightenment establishments. Their activities are frequently confined to episodic measures, to showing movies or handing out books. In many rayons, particularly rural rayons, the work being done to involve working people in amateur art activities and scientific and technical creativity is poor. All is not well with cultural enlightenment establishment worker cadres. Only just over half of them have higher or secondary specialized education.

I believe the time is ripe to formulate a long-term program for the comprehensive development of cultural enlightenment work in the republic, providing for the expansion of the network, the training of cadres, the raising of their qualifications and material and technical backup.

CONSIDERABLE EXPERIENCE OF PARTY LEADERSHIP OF PRESS ACTIVITIES HAS BEEN ACCUMULATED IN THE REPUBLIC. Just recently sessions of the Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat have discussed the work of the newspapers KOMMUNIST, SOVIET KENDI and ADABIYAT VE INDZHESENET and the journals KEND KHAYATY and KIRPI. Reports were heard from certain raykoms on the leadership of their press organs. The leadership of a number of periodicals has been strengthened. During the period under review new newspapers began publication in several rayons, at large industrial enterprises and in VUZes. The theoretical and political journal AZERBAYDZHAN KOMMUNISTI (KOMMUNIST AZERBAYDZHANA) and the oblast newspaper in the Nakhichevanskaya ASSR are now published in the Azerbaijan and Russian languages, with the oblast newspaper in the Nagorno-Karabakhskaya Autonomous Oblast published in Armenian and Russian. The printing base of our press has been strengthened. Television and radio broadcasting have undergone further development. They have entered practically every home and every family.

DURING THE 9TH AND 10TH 5-YEAR PLANS PRESS, RADIO AND TELEVISION WORKERS MADE A CONSIDERABLE CONTRIBUTION TO THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF AZERBAIJAN'S WORKING PEOPLE AND TO RESOLVING THE PROBLEMS AND TASKS OF COMMUNIST BUILDING AND OF THE EDUCATION OF THE NEW PERSON. The ideological content of articles and programs, their effectiveness and their organizational role were enhanced. The life of the republic and the country--a life rich in diverse events--began to be covered on a more current basis.

On the whole our journalism grew and made progress. However, far from all of its products can be called active, exciting, effective publishing. The profound restructuring of the republic party organization's practical activity, the struggle to overcome shortcomings, problems of shaping an active life stance in the working person, the enthusiasm of creative work, the dynamics of our growth and the full-blooded rhythm of the republic's sociopolitical life have not yet received worthy reflection from a publishing point of view. Urgent problems at the present stage of the republic's development must be raised in the press by the creative means whose essence was expressed with the utmost clarity by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev: "Conversation With Soviet People Must be Open, Earnest and Well-Reasoned."

The pen, the television camera and the microphone can and must penetrate life and more actively, convey its hot breath through the entire multiplicity of genres and the mighty strength of the word and compose from day to day out of the Soviet people's unique destinies a collective image of our contemporary person in all of the breadth of his deeds and thoughts. The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work," which clearly and multifacetedly defined the place and role of the press in communist creation and set large-scale tasks, is a long-term program for the activity of mass news organs. It is the duty of all press, television, and radio workers to build their work at the level of modern requirements and in accordance with the party's guidelines and indefatigably to increase their contribution to the cause of communist building and communist education.

Comrades! AN IMPORTANT PLACE IN THE PRACTICAL ACTIVITY OF THE AZERBAIJAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE IS OCCUPIED BY QUESTIONS OF DEVELOPING LITERATURE AND ART, INCREASING THEIR ROLE IN THE IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL AND AESTHETIC EDUCATION OF THE MASSES AND INTENSIFYING THE MARXIST-LENINIST EDUCATION OF THE CREATIVE INTELLIGENTSIA. In the period under review party leadership of the artistic processes occurring in the republic was strengthened, and increased attention was devoted to creative problems and to questions of the organizational work of creative unions and establishments.

Members of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau began regularly addressing the creative intelligentsia, and there were closer contacts between the party and Soviet aktiv and writers, composers, artists and theater and movie figures. Good results are being obtained from the participation of masters of artistic creativity in the sociopolitical measures conducted by party committees, from the joint discussion of their results and from meetings with labor collectives and foremost production workers. The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee shows constant concern for the creative intelligentsia and consistently implements measures for the moral encouragement of its labor.

The years of the 10th 5-Year Plan were marked by fruitful questing by writers, composers, artists, masters of theater art and cinematographers. AZERBAIJAN CULTURAL FIGURES MADE A WORTHY CONTRIBUTION TO THE REPUBLIC'S SPLENDID ACHIEVEMENTS, CREATED MANY SIGNIFICANT WORKS IN VERY DIVERSE GENRES AND ENRICHED OUR PEOPLE'S SPIRITUAL TREASURE HOUSE WITH NEW ACHIEVEMENTS.

The best of the works of literature, music, fine art, the theater, cinema and television emerged into the all-union arena, won the hearts of millions of readers, viewers and listeners and, in accordance with their merits, have received high awards from the motherland, including USSR and Azerbaijan SSR State Prizes. (applause) Writer Suleyman Ragimov, poets Suleyman Rustam and Kasul Rza, composer Kara Karayev and singer Rashid Beybutov were awarded the lofty title of Hero of Socialist Labor. (applause)

The high level of maturity and skill achieved by Azerbaijan's cultural figures is convincingly evidenced by the great success of Azerbaijan literature and art festivals in the fraternal union republics, by the creative accounts which our masters of culture have given of themselves in Moscow and by their performances in foreign countries.

The all-union creative conference of writers "Friendship of Peoples--Friendship of Literatures" was held in Baku on the threshold of the 26th CPSU Congress. Representatives of the entire multinational Soviet literature and writers from a number of foreign countries participated. The writers conference gave a new boost to all detachments of creative workers in mobilizing the working people's spiritual energy to attain high communist ideals. Its documents contain a profound and comprehensive generalization of the experience accumulated by Soviet literature of artistic cooperation among our country's fraternal peoples, and they graphically illumine trends in the further progress of our multinational socialist society. Guided by the points contained in these documents, literary and art figures must participate still more actively in building a unified and multinational Soviet culture and strengthen and enrich the friendship of the USSR's fraternal peoples through their creativity. (tumultuous applause)

While paying tribute to the achievements of artistic creativity, at the same time we believe that they could be more significant but for the substantial shortcomings in the work of cultural organs and establishments, creative unions and their party organizations. It is precisely the lack of proper exactingness and professional exigency that accounts for the publication or the appearance on stage and screen and over the air of weak books, shows and movies of little artistic merit. There are many creative defects in musical works, particularly songs, and the proficiency of certain performers suffers from substantial flaws. Miscalculations in making up the repertoire, weak production and the low artistic standard of certain productions have resulted in a fall in attendance at our theaters. There are also many omissions in the organization of concert tours by artistic collectives. Literary and art criticism has little effect on further improving artistic processes in the republic. [paragraph continues]

Republic television and radio deserve serious reprimands for the poor content and primitivism of many programs in literary, art and music broadcasting, which lack bright colors, true skill and careful editorial and production work. Performers frequently appear on television screens who do not possess elementary professional attributes, and with such a weak repertoire that they arouse the viewers' bewilderment and sometimes even indignation. We have repeatedly drawn the attention of the leadership of the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting to the existing shortcomings and their responsibility for the ideological and aesthetic education of viewers and listeners, but, unfortunately, no conclusions have yet been forthcoming.

The aforementioned shortcomings in ideological work are to a considerable degree the consequence of a lack of proper purposeful, methodical and practical leadership on the part of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Agitprop Department.

THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF ARTISTIC CULTURE AND THE RESPONSIBLE TASKS OF THE MASSES' AESTHETIC EDUCATION DEMAND EVERY POSSIBLE INCREASE IN THE CREATIVE EFFORTS OF WRITERS, COMPOSERS, ARTISTS AND ALL MASTERS OF THE ARTS, WHO ARE CALLED UPON TO ASSERT GREAT COMMUNIST IDEALS THROUGH THEIR WORKS. Literature and art and the entire sphere of artistic activity must rise to a qualitatively new level in full accordance with the demands of our dynamic times. Not only must artistic creativity not lag behind but, in a certain sense, it must outstrip its age. And an important role is to be played here by the Ministry of Culture, the State Committees for Cinematography and Television and Radio Broadcasting, the unions of writers, composers, artists, cinematographers and architects and theater and choral societies, which must pool their efforts for the joint resolution of creative problems and the general tasks set by the Communist Party. (applause)

VI. Everything for the Sake of and for the Benefit of People

Comrade delegates! In summing up the results of the Azerbaijan CP's practical activity in the reporting period and in the last 10 years as a whole we can pick out the following main results achieved by the party organization and the republic's working people in the major spheres of social life.

IN THE ECONOMIC SPHERE: The Azerbaijan CP has pursued a firm policy of implementing CPSU economic strategy and agrarian policy. Relying on the historical advantages and rich potential of developed socialism's economic machinery and working to improve national economic planning and leadership, we have ensured accelerated scientific-technical progress, achieved greater production efficiency and output quality and implemented radical measures to boost agriculture on the basis of agricultural production intensification, specialization and concentration and the creation of agroindustrial complexes. All this has led to significant growth in the republic's economic potential, a fundamental improvement in proportions across many industries and within industries, an increase in the relative weight of progressive sectors within the volume of industrial production and a significant rise in the standard of arable farming and has raised the republic's agriculture to a qualitatively new level.

IN THE FINAL ANALYSIS THIS HAS BEEN EXPRESSED IN THE MULTIPLICATION OF AZERBAIJAN'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE COUNTRY'S UNIFIED NATIONAL ECONOMIC COMPLEX, IN THE EXPANSION AND ENRICHMENT OF SOCIOECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL TIES WITH ALL THE FRATERNAL REPUBLICS OF THE SOVIET UNION AND IN THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL [internatsionalnyy] UNITY WITH THEM. (TUMULTUOUS APPLAUSE)

IN THE SOCIAL SPHERE: In accordance with CPSU social policy the Azerbaijan CP has taken steps aimed at increasing the role of the working class, as the leading force of our society, and of the kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia, at further developing the law-governed trends toward strengthening the social homogeneity and reinforcing the unity of the republic's working people and at gradually overcoming the fundamental differences in standards and living conditions between working people in the city and the countryside and between those engaged in mental and physical labor. Special efforts have been directed toward introducing and consolidating features of the Soviet way of life, involving all strata of the able-bodied population in social production and making fuller use of the republic's intellectual potential. [paragraph continues]

SIGNIFICANT SUCCESSES HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED IN INCREASING THE POPULATION'S PROSPERITY AND CULTURAL STANDARDS AND IN MEETING PEOPLE'S MATERIAL AND SPIRITUAL NEEDS. THE IMPROVED ATMOSPHERE IN LABOR COLLECTIVES AND THE STEPPING UP OF THEIR ROLE AS THE BASIC SOCIAL CELL OF SOVIET SOCIETY ARE HIGHLY SIGNIFICANT AND HAVE HELPED TO RAISE THE LABOR AND SOCIAL ACTIVENESS OF THE PEOPLE'S MASSES AND TO FOSTER THEIR EXTENSIVE PARTICIPATION IN SOCIALIST COMPETITION. (TUMULTUOUS APPLAUSE)

IN THE POLITICAL SPHERE: The past years have been characterized by a big increase in the leading and directing role of the Azerbaijan CP--one of the CPSU's oldest and best-proven detachments--in all spheres of the republic's social life, by a rise in the standard of party leadership of all areas of economic and cultural building, by unswerving observance of the Leninist norms of party life, by extensive criticism and self-criticism, by consistent implementation of the Leninist principles of CPSU cadre policy, by increased exactingness toward leading cadres and by greater responsibility on the part of every communist. The Central Committee has done its utmost to increase the activeness and militant capacity of obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and of primary party organizations and to strengthen party and state discipline and the responsibility and professionalism of every working person.

ALL ELEMENTS OF THE AZERBAIJAN CP ARE AN ORGANIC PART OF THE DAILY LIFE OF THE REPUBLIC'S WORKING PEOPLE. UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ITS ORGANIZING AND POLITICAL WORK AMONG THE MASSES THE CPSU'S IDEAS AND PLANS ARE TURNED INTO A POWERFUL MOBILIZING AND CREATIVE FORCE. The further development of socialist democracy found its embodiment in the Azerbaijan SSR Constitution, adopted on the basis of the USSR fundamental law, in the extension of the rights and stepping up of the role of the soviets and public organizations, in greater political and production activeness on the part of the working people and in wider involvement by the working people in resolving state matters and managing the national economy. Our republic's social and political life has been rich, full and crowded with major events. (tumultuous applause)

IN THE IDEOLOGICAL SPHERE: The Azerbaijan CP has implemented effective measures aimed at sharply increasing the role of ideological-moral factors in all spheres of the republic's life and at raising the standard and quality of ideological and political education work. THE WORKING PEOPLE'S SPIRITUAL AND MORAL POTENTIAL HAS BEEN STRENGTHENED AND SUBSTANTIALLY ENRICHED. THE PROPER IDEOLOGICAL-POLITICAL DIRECTION OF EDUCATIONAL WORK HAS BEEN REINFORCED AND A SMOOTH-RUNNING SYSTEM OF MORAL EDUCATION HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED. The center of gravity in ideological work has shifted to the formation of profound Marxist-Leninist conviction among the working people and to the reinforcing of ideological education work links with life and with the demands of social development and economic and cultural building. More thorough mastery of Marxist-Leninist science by the masses and purposeful study of topical problems of the theory and practice of communist building as elaborated in the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses and CPSU Central Committee plenum documents and in the works of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev have enriched the republic's ideological life and fostered the formation of an active life position in the working people. A comprehensive approach is being followed in structuring ideological education work, consistency has been ensured in ideological-political work and in labor and moral education for the working people, and the principles of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism have been reinforced in the working people's consciousness and in their lives. Extensive struggle against noncommunist behavior and against private-ownership tendencies and petit-bourgeois survivals from the past in people's consciousness and in their daily lives has reaffirmed among the broad masses an offensive and intolerant attitude with respect to negative phenomena alien to our society and our way of life and with respect to all those who impede us from moving forward even more rapidly. A healthy moral-psychological atmosphere has been firmly reasserted in labor collectives and party organizations and throughout the republic. (tumultuous applause)

This, comrades, is the political, socioeconomic and ideological capital that we have built up over the years of the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans and with which we are embarking confidently on the 11th 5-Year Plan, filled with determination to mark the eighties with great new deeds and achievements. (tumultuous applause) We do this in the clear knowledge that many unsolved questions, many shortcomings and omissions still persist in all the areas of our activity. [paragraph continues]

We have not succeeded in making full use of the existing potential and reserves in the republic's economy. We need to improve the standard of party leadership of the republic's life, to ensure that the activity of the Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat is highly effective, to invigorate significantly the work of the Central Committee Departments and to achieve a major improvement in control over the execution of decisions reached, striving for their timely, full and successful implementation.

THE MAIN CONCLUSION TO BE DRAWN FROM THE RESULTS OF THE WORK DONE AND OUR MAIN TASK is not to be content with what we have achieved but to be guided invariably by the principles of objectivity and self-critical analysis and appraisal of results, not to allow ourselves to exaggerate our successes but to concentrate attention permanently on shortcomings and unresolved problems, to increase exactingness, and steadfastly to inculcate in all communists and working people in the republic a sense of high party and state responsibility for the party's plans and for the future of the republic and of our socialist homeland. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

WE APPRAISE EVERYTHING THAT WE HAVE ACHIEVED AND EVERYTHING THAT STILL REMAINS FOR US TO DO FROM THE STANDPOINT OF THE DEGREE TO WHICH THE WORKING PEOPLE'S INTERESTS ARE SATISFIED AND THEIR MATERIAL NEEDS AND SPIRITUAL REQUIREMENTS ARE MET. OUR PLANS AND DECISIONS, OUR STRUGGLE TO GIVE A NEW BOOST TO THE ECONOMY AND CULTURE, ALL THE DEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS OF THE PARTY OF COMMUNISTS ARE IMBUED WITH CONCERN FOR THE GOOD OF THE WORKING PEOPLE, FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THEIR LIVING, WORKING AND DAY-TO-DAY CONDITIONS AND FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THEIR HEALTH. (TUMULTUOUS, PROLONGED APPLAUSE)

THE HARMONIOUS DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDIVIDUAL IS ONE OF THE LENINIST PARTY'S MOST IMPORTANT PROGRAMMATIC TASKS. THE COMPREHENSIVE FLOWERING OF THE INDIVIDUAL IS FOR NO ABSTRACT IDEA BUT A LAW OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT. OUR TASK IS TO CREATE THE SCOPE FOR THIS BY PRACTICAL ACTION, TIRELESS WORK AND GOOD ORGANIZATION AND TO ASSERT COMMUNIST PRINCIPLES IN ALL SPHERES OF OUR LIFE AND ACTIVITY. EVERYTHING FOR THE GOOD OF AND FOR THE SAKE OF PEOPLE--THAT IS THE COMMUNIST PARTY'S DEMAND, AND IT DETERMINES THE MEANING OF ALL ITS FIGHTERS' ACTIVITY. (TUMULTUOUS, PROLONGED APPLAUSE)

There is no doubt that the discussion of the Central Committee report and of all the other questions, the delegates' speeches and all the work of our congress will be characterized by precisely this approach, which will allow the 30th Azerbaijan CP Congress to define the most effective program of future activity for the republic party organization. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Comrades! The 11th 5-Year Plan is marching across the vastness of our homeland. Its plans are impressive and open up boundless horizons for our further progress in economic and social building. New peaks lie ahead for the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the intelligentsia of the republic to scale. And, no matter how hard the road to victory may prove, we are confident that it will be won! (tumultuous, prolonged applause) The plans for the 11th 5-Year Plan, like those of its predecessors the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans, will be not just fulfilled but overfulfilled. (tumultuous, prolonged applause) Loyal to their wonderful traditions, Azerbaijan's party organization and working people will, as always, implement the great Leninist party's plans with honor. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

We are marching to meet the 26th CPSU Congress confident of the vast potential strength of the party organization and the inexhaustible potential of the people of Azerbaijan. We have the ability to implement the very great, complex and crucial tasks which the highest forum of the Soviet Union's communists will set up. (tumultuous, prolonged applause) Permit me, comrades, to assure the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally that the proven detachment of the CPSU which the Azerbaijan party organization is will exert all its strength, experience and energy to march in the vanguard of the builders of communism on Soviet soil. (tumultuous, prolonged applause) Long live the CPSU--inspirer and organizer of all our victories! (tumultuous applause) Glory to the Leninist CPSU Central Committee headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev! (tumultuous applause)

Long live communism! (tumultuous, sustained applause. All rise).

VAYNO DELIVERS SPEECH TO ESTONIAN CP CONGRESS

WA201000 Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 29 Jan 81 pp 2-6

[Abridged version of report of K.G. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, at 18th Estonian Communist Party Congress]

[Text] Dear Comrades!

The years that have elapsed since the previous, 17th, Estonian Communist Party congress were for the communists and all working people of the republic years of selfless struggle for fulfillment of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 10th Five-Year Plan quotas. The Estonian SSR took yet another major step forward in its development, having embarked on the new decade with visible results in all walks of life.

In their greetings on the 40th anniversary of the restoration of Soviet power in Estonia the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers put a high value on the achievements of the republic's working people, noting that "under the proven leadership of the CPSU, which is consistently implementing Lenin's nationality policy, and relying on the disinterested assistance of the country's fraternal peoples, primarily the Russian people, the Estonian SSR has scored major successes. The characteristics of mature socialism now determine all aspects of its political, economic and sociocultural life."

For big successes in communist building the republic was awarded a third order-- the Order of the October Revolution. The Estonian Komsomol and the cities of Narva and Tartu were awarded orders in the last 5-year period.

The period under review confirmed with new force that the close alliance, indestructible friendship and international fraternity of the Soviet peoples is today and will in the future be the guarantee of all the successes and achievements of Soviet Estonia's working people.

The communists and working people of the republic, like the entire Soviet people, unanimously and wholly and fully approve of the party's domestic and foreign policy and the indefatigable activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the outstanding politician and statesman of the present day.

The communists and all workers of the cities and villages of Soviet Estonia see the fact that it is now 35 years since man experienced the horrors of world war and that the relaxation of tension has become the prevailing trend of international life as the tremendous, truly inestimable service of the CPSU and the great vital strength of its foreign policy and the Peace Program formulated at the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses.

This policy has led our country to new boundaries in the development of the economy and culture and in the creation of communism's material-technical base. The Soviet state's economic potential and defense might have increased and strengthened even more. Socialist democracy has been further developed. A new USSR Constitution and union republic constitutions have been adopted, are alive and are in force.

The leading and directing role of the Communist Party as the political nucleus of Soviet society and the state and public organizations increased even more in this time. The CPSU exists for the people and serves the people.

The party's concern for Soviet people's well-being elicits the warm gratitude of the republic's workers, peasants and intelligentsia and their growing labor and social activeness.

We all recall the great labor and political enthusiasm which accompanied the celebration of the memorable dates of the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth, the 35th victory anniversary and the 40th anniversary of the restoration of Soviet power in Estonia. Socialist competition for a fitting greeting of the 26th CPSU Congress is widespread in the labor collectives.

Discussion of the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress "Main Directions of the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1981-1985 and in the Period up to 1990"--a document of tremendous political and practical importance--has assumed truly nationwide proportions.

The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee sees the ongoing development of the economy, the people's increased well-being and culture, the strengthening moral-political unity of the republic's working people and the consolidation of the unity of party and people as a most important political outcome of the republic party organization's practical activity in the period under review.

The Estonian Communist Party has arrived at its 18th congress enriched by the experience of leadership of the economy and the education of the masses, organizationally strengthened and ideologically conditioned and closely rallied around the Leninist CPSU Central Committee.

It is with a sense of profound gratitude that we note the tremendous and comprehensive practical assistance which the CPSU Central Committee all the time rendered and continues to render the republic party organization. The constant attention and paternally warm attitude toward Estonia of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev is profoundly touching and moving. He often inquires how things are going here, considerably looks into many questions of the life of the republic and gives us valuable practical advice and instructions. The republic's working people received with tremendous pleasure Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's cordial greetings in connection with the big labor victory--the Estonian SSR's ahead-of-schedule arrival at the level envisaged by the Main Directions of the Development of the Economy in the 10th Five-Year Plan for the industrial production growth rate.

A powerful influx of creative energy was elicited by Leonid Ilich's warm greetings to the republic's chemical workers, miners and power engineers, who scored glorious labor victories in the last 5-year period.

Permit me on behalf of the communists and all working people of the republic to express to the CPSU Central Committee, the Politburo and dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev our warm and cordial gratitude for this great attention and constant concern.

I. Main Results of the Republic's Economic Development in the 10th Five-Year Plan

Comrades! The 10th Five-Year Plan will occupy an important historical place in the Soviet people's accomplishment of the far-reaching plans of communist building. As throughout the country, in the last 5-year period the working people of our republic scored successes in both the development of the economy, science and culture and in raising the level of the people's well-being. There was an increase in Soviet Estonia's contribution to the country's single economic complex. A further growth of the economy was secured, and many basic socioeconomic tasks were accomplished.

An increase in efficiency and work quality was achieved in the republic in recent years. Thus labor productivity increased 18 percent. This important factor was responsible for over 90 percent of the output increase in industry, three-fourths in construction and the entire increase in agriculture. There was a reduction in industrial products' materials-intensiveness. Land use improved. All this enabled us to successfully fulfill the quotas for growth of national income, which rose R3.2 billion, which corresponds to the indicators determined for the 5-year plan and is 23 percent above the 1975 level. Real income per capita increased 19.4, which was more than planned.

Industry. As envisaged by the Main Directions of the Development of the Economy, industrial production in the republic increased 24 percent. As much was produced in the last 5 years as in the Seventh and Eighth five-year plans together, and we produced R5.3 billion of products more than in the Ninth Five-Year Plan. How great this figure is may be judged by the fact that it is more than the republic's annual industrial output. The preferential development of the basic sectors of the economy--electrical engineering, instrument making and shale-chemical industry--was secured and light and fish industry and also the sectors processing agricultural raw material were further developed in the last 5-year period.

The fact that in the last 5-year plan 19 billion kilowatt-hours of power were generated in the republic also eloquently attests the dimensions of our industrial production. Shale extraction was raised to 31 million tons. More than 1.35 million tons of mineral fertilizer were produced.

The republic's industry annually overfulfilled the plan quotas throughout the 10th Five-Year Plan. The socialist pledges were also successfully fulfilled. There were additional sales of R372 million of output in the 5-year plan. And this is as much as the republic now produces in a month.

Some 11.6 million tons of shale were extracted over and above the 5-year plan quotas, which is almost the equivalent of the annual fuel requirement of such an energy giant as the Estonian GRES. Some 7.4 billion kilowatt-hours of electric power, which is the equivalent of the entire republic's consumption thereof, were generated in excess of the plan. Some 47,000 tons of nitrogenous fertilizer were produced in excess of the plan, and an additional R210 million of consumer goods were manufactured, including 15 million square meters of cloth, R28 million of garments and R13 million of furniture.

Some R1 billion of capital investments were channeled into the development of industry in the 10th Five-Year Plan. This made it possible to increase fixed capital by one-third. A number of enterprises was retooled. Some 60 industrial enterprises and large shops and works were built.

An experimental power-engineering plant came on stream at the Estonian GRES, as envisaged by the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. The first large-scale shops of a mineral fertilizer plant for the production of 200,000 tons of ammonia and 500,000 tons of sulfuric acid and shale quarries with a capacity of 3.5 million tons a year were commissioned. The construction of the first power block of the "Iru" TETs, the building of the "Sangar" Garment Factory, mixed-feed plants in Keyla and Tamsalu and many other facilities was completed.

Some 260 new machines, devices, instruments and other modern equipment were put into series production. Some of them were being manufactured for the first time in the country. They included technically highly intricate units, voltage transformers, chamber-type air-cooling devices and medical hearing aids of the latest design.

Production of products in the highest quality category increased by a factor of 4.4, and there was a broadening of the assortment of consumer goods.

Agriculture. Agriculture's material-technical base strengthened considerably. Some R1.4 billion were invested here in the 5-year period, which was one-fifth more than in the previous 5-year plan. It was almost 40 percent of total assets channeled into the republic's economy. Sections for 104,000 cattle and premises for 224,000 hogs were built. Some 45 percent of cows and 76 percent of hogs are now accommodated in modern mechanized complexes.

Some 150,000 hectares of land were reclaimed, and soil improvement work was performed on 147,000 hectares. The area of drained land in the republic now constitutes almost 40 percent of all agricultural land.

The kolkhozes and sovkhoses received more than 4 million tons of mineral fertilizer for increasing the fertility of the land, and an average of 230 kilos of them (in active substance) are now applied per hectare of sown area.

Labor productivity in agriculture increased 28 percent over the 5-year plan thanks to the specialization and reinforcement of the production-technical base.

The average annual gross agricultural product increased. The republic harvested 1,145,000 tons of grain on a yearly average, which was 26 percent more than the average indicator of the Ninth Five-Year Plan, and the yield amounted to 26.2 quintals per hectare.

Almost 260,000 tons of meat or 23 percent more than the average in the Ninth Five-Year Plan, 1,178,000 tons of milk or 8 percent more and 483 million eggs or 12 percent more were produced.

The average annual per cow milk yield increased by 200 kilos and amounted to 2,636 kilos, and the livestock was fattened more intensively.

The yield per hectare of agricultural land increased. Some 186 quintals of meat and 797 quintals of milk were produced last year in the republic per 100 hectares. The republic holds first place in the country in these indicators of animal husbandry intensiveness.

The 5-year plan for the sale of grain was fulfilled 109 percent, potatoes 102 percent, livestock and milk 104 percent and 105 percent (excluding the supplementary quotas) and eggs 105 percent.

Construction. The 10th Five-Year Plan was unparalleled both in the scale of construction work and in efficiency in capital construction. The sector's material-technical base was reinforced appreciably. The 5-year plan for the commissioning of fixed capital, the assimilation of capital investments and the amount of construction and installation work was fulfilled.

Fixed production capital in construction increased more than 40 percent. Capacity was increased at the Tartu House-Building Combine and the Tallinn Concrete Plant. A metal structures shop in Narva and a gravel-separating plant in Kokhtla-Yarve were built. Additional capacity was introduced in Tallinn for the production of silica and ceramic tiles. The "Estkolkhozstroy" Association organized the manufacture of laminated wood structures. All this enabled us to cater fully for the republic's precast ferroconcrete and small modular unit requirements. The level of prefabricated construction in the erection of apartment houses rose from 67 to 73 percent. The Tallinn House-Building Combine now puts up a 60-apartment block in 5 months instead of the normative 7.

An unprecedented rate of assimilation of capital investment in the republic--R30-R35 million per year at one construction site--was achieved in the construction of industrial complexes in Kokhtla-Yarve, and the duration of the construction here was cut by almost one-third compared with the norm.

Transport. All forms of transport and communications were further developed and their material-technical base was strengthened and passenger and freight transportation increased in the 10th Five-Year Plan. Fixed capital in transport increased by almost one-third.

The railroad fleet was reinforced with more powerful diesel locomotives and new passenger cars, the modernization of the stations continued and the Kekhra-Aegviydu main line section was electrified.

Freight shipment by motor transport increased. Some 4,500 kilometers of road were built and underwent major repair.

The fleet of the maritime steamship company was reinforced with new specialized ships, a passenger station was built, 12 new air routes were inaugurated and a modern air terminal was installed. The seamen and airmen fulfilled the 5-year plan ahead of schedule.

The communications workers completed the 5-year plan successfully. New automatic telephone stations were commissioned, and the capacity of the telephone stations increased 40 percent. More than 30,000 home telephones were installed. A new television tower was built in Tallinn, and the range of television and radio programs was extended. The television audience will soon have a chance to view a further Central Television program.

Comrades! The shock labor of many collectives and thousands of pacesetters was commemorated by high awards of the motherland. In the 5-year plan 9 of the republic's enterprises and organizations were awarded orders and more than 6,000 workers were awarded orders and medals, on 12 of whom was bestowed the high title of Hero of Socialist Labor. Some 22 persons won the USSR State Prize and 337 the Soviet Estonia Prize. Jubilee Lenin testimonials were presented to 52 associations, enterprises, organizations and farms and the collectives of 2,000 shops, brigades, sections and livestock units, ship crews and 55,000 production pacesetters. Over 118,000 people were awarded the "Socialist Competition Winner" and "10th Five-Year Plan Shock Worker" insignia.

The illustrious pleiad of heroes of labor was reinforced by the miners Endel' Paap and Vasiliy Ivanov, the seamstress Elvi Koolmeyster and spinner Svetlana Petrova, plasterers brigade leader Valdimir Mynzu and animal husbandry brigade leader Khel'be Vool, trawler captain Khenn Noop, kolkhoz chairmen Arnol'd Vunk and Oskar Kuul', school director Robert Adamson, physician Rayvo Toots and composer Eugen Kapp.

The high title of USSR State Prize Winner was bestowed on celebrated weaver Zinaida Agafonova, miners brigade leader Eval'd Vakht, lathe hand Mikhail Gushchin, milker Rozalin Kir'yanen, logging and sawmill combine machine operator Ag Asamets and tractor drivers Kustas Lund and Yaan Laane.

Permit me from the congress platform on your behalf to cordially greet all shock workers and socialist competition winners and wholeheartedly wish them new accomplishments in labor for the good of our motherland!

Such are our principal achievements in the development of the economy in the 10th Five-Year Plan. But while evaluating what has been done at its worth, it has to be said scrupulously and in party-minded spirit that the successes could have been even more impressive. As an analysis shows, many intrinsic resources were not commissioned. It was for this very reason that a number of enterprises failed to fulfill the 5-year plan both in volume and in quality indicators. We have not yet reached the point where concrete management and a state approach to matters are insured, where purposeful work to achieve high final results is performed and where constant attention is paid daily to questions of strengthening labor discipline, carefulness and thrift in each production sector.

II. To Achieve High Economic Results

Comrades! In the period under review the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee exercised constant party leadership of industry and monitored the fulfillment of state plans and quotas. Questions of the work of industry were examined at plenums, republic activist meetings and Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat sessions. Particular attention was paid to the development of the fuel-energy complex, machine building and light and fish industry. A number of ministries and departments, associations and large-scale enterprises was reinforced with well-trained, energetic and enterprising personnel. The experience of the

work of the republic party organization on the comprehensive use of shale oil in the economy was approved by the CPSU Central Committee.

At the same time we did not succeed in completely solving a number of important problems in industry. These are primarily the inadequate growth rate of labor productivity, the retooling of certain sectors of industry, the introduction of new equipment and techniques, the renewal of manufactured products and an increase in their quality.

Permit me to dwell on certain key questions on whose solution industry's successful work in the coming period will depend. As outlined in the draft Main Directions, industrial output has to be increased 14-17 percent in the republic. There is surely no need to prove that, given our acute manpower shortage, labor productivity growth is decisive both for industry's further development and for the fulfillment of state plans. The republic's industry failed to fulfill the labor productivity target in the 10th Five-Year Plan. What is particularly worrying here is the fact that the number of those in work increased in the last 5 years. The number of workers of fishing kolkhoz subsidiary works and at enterprises of the Estonian Republic Union of Consumers' Societies, Ministry of Food Industry, Ministry of Procurement and of instrument building grew more than planned. Only 70 associations and enterprises secured fulfillment of the plans without an increase in the number of workers. As a result the task of achieving an increase at operating enterprises in the manufacture of products thanks solely to an increase in labor productivity proved to be not entirely accomplished.

Can this problem be solved? Yes! And this is shown convincingly by the experience of many foremost enterprises. Thus at the Tallin Electrical Engineering Plant imeni M.I. Kalinin labor productivity increased 54 percent and product manufacture increased by a factor of almost 1.5, while the number of workers fell by 100 in the 5-year period. And at the "Baltiyskaya Manufaktura" Combine the number of workers fell by 200 at the same time as there was a 13-percent increase in product manufacture. This was achieved mainly thanks to the application and spread of progressive methods of labor organization.

Proceeding from what has been said, the party Central Committee and the gorkoms and raykoms and the primary party organizations must in their practical activity in leading industry consider the question of increased labor productivity one of the most important. Those party organizations which determine for their collectives levels of labor productivity oriented toward the country's highest indicators are acting correctly.

It would seem very important for the Estonian SSR Gosplan and State Committee for Labor and Social Problems to draw up in conjunction with the republic ministries and departments right this very year a target program for securing labor productivity growth over the 5-year plan, providing therein for the application of the more extensive comprehensive mechanization and automation of production and the introduction of labor-saving techniques and progressive forms of the organization of labor.

Under our republic's conditions particular significance is attached to the modernization and retooling of operating enterprises. Much is being done in this field, for example, in the ministries of light, timber, wood-processing and local industry, where 70-80 percent of allocated capital investments are used for this purpose.

As a whole, however, the rate of modernization is low, and only a small proportion of capital investments is used for it, and as a result fixed production capital is being replaced too slowly here. Insufficient attention to this most important area of work has led at a number of enterprises to the backward nature of production--at the Tallinn Dairy Combine and the Maardu Chemical Plant and in the "Estonbumprom" Association, for example.

Many managers are failing to display due persistence in performing retooling tasks and cite a shortage of capital investments and difficulties in acquiring equipment. Yes, truly, such problems exist. But they can be successfully solved given an enterprising and purposeful approach. This, in particular, is attested by the work practice of the republic Ministry of Light Industry, which, in close contact with sectorial institutes and manufacturer-plants and making active use of Gosbank credit, achieved not only the fulfillment but also the over-fulfillment of production facility modernization and retooling quotas, using for this purpose instead of the R47 million planned for the 5-year period R66 million or almost 1.5 times more.

The rate of development of the economy is largely determined by how fully the achievements of science, engineering and technology are used and how quickly the "science--equipment--production" cycle is realized in practice. Much is being done here in this area. However, cutting metal-working processes still predominate in industry. The proportion of low-waste and waste-free methods of processing raw material and intermediate goods is low. The pool of highly productive automatic and semi-automatic equipment is being replenished too slowly, and approximately one-half of workers are engaged in manual labor.

The plans for the introduction of the achievements of science and technology at our enterprises are not of a purposeful nature and often extend to problems only of individual production engineering elements and fail to insure comprehensiveness. It is essential that the Gosplan, ministries and departments and associations and enterprises implement measures of a target-program nature and thereby insure a rise in the technical level of the production complex.

A constant improvement in the quality of the manufactured product is an important task. There has been considerable progress in its solution. But it has to be said that there has been no improvement over a long period in a considerable proportion of industrial enterprise products.

Only one-fifth of newly assimilated consumer goods and only 40 percent of production-engineering products are certified annually with the Sign of Quality. Can we expect anything better if only a very small proportion of the normative-technical documents drawn up and approved for new products contains demands made of items of the highest quality category.

Daily practice persuades us that the problem of quality cannot be solved by individual enterprises, even important ones. Good results can only be achieved on the basis of a plan-gearred, systemic approach. We must impart a more extensive scale to this work and raise the proportion of products of the highest quality category in the 11th Five-Year Plan to no less than 25 percent and manufacture all newly assimilated products only with the Sign of Quality.

The shortcomings mentioned above could have been appreciably fewer if Central Committee departments--of industry and light and food industry--had analyzed the ongoing processes in greater depth and displayed higher exactingness toward the ministries and departments and union enterprise managers for the introduction of everything new now required for production and rendered the gorkoms and raykoms greater assistance.

For a number of years now we have failed to fulfill the plans in construction. In the period under review the Central Committee adopted measures to strengthen its material-technical base and enhance the mobilizing role of the party organizations in the construction and installation worker collectives.

The construction complex now has a sufficiently strong material-technical base and skilled personnel. As the construction organizations' work in 1980 showed, they are in a position to successfully fulfill all plan quotas, and we have a right

to demand of them today not only the on-schedule introduction of construction projects due for completion but also the complete assimilation of capital investments at all projects without exception. Each ruble allocated for the reproduction of fixed capital must be assimilated on schedule. This is the basis of the efficiency of capital investments.

We are faced with a further buildup of industry's production potential in the 11th Five-Year Plan: developing the fuel-energy complex, modernizing and retooling the light, meat and dairy and other sectors of the economy and assimilating a big program of cultural-social construction.

Housing construction, for which almost one-fifth of all capital investments in the republic is allocated, demands particular attention. This is a considerable amount. We have to maintain the pace of housing construction we have achieved and pay more attention here to the comprehensive nature of the development of new areas and the increased comfort of the apartments. After all, it is no secret that the joy of those moving into a new apartment is often clouded by the fact that installation in the new residential areas of stores, children's creches and kindergarten and communications and service enterprises, provision of the territory with amenities and also the organization of a good transport service are dragging on, particularly in Tallinn and Tartu.

In order to do away with these disproportions it is essential to have primarily a single client and a single effector for the entire development and to undertake it in planned manner and comprehensively. This is not easy, of course. The Gosplan and Gosstroy, together with the gorispolkoms, must work on the problem in detail and prepare target programs of the comprehensive development of new residential areas.

It is necessary to pay more attention to individual housing construction, particularly in the villages and the small towns. It has been undertaken on a comparatively small scale and has even been cut back recently. But our people are now better-off, and many of them are expressing a wish to have their own homes. The broadening of such construction would contribute to the speediest solution of the housing problem as a whole. It is essential that the kolkhozes and sovkhoses and industrial enterprises in conjunction with the local soviet authorities participate in this work more actively and render those building their own homes the utmost support. The Estonian SSR Council of Ministers should examine the question of the organization of the continuous production of single-family homes in this 5-year plan even, possibly on the basis of the Palivereskiy Plant, and also accelerate the construction of the Pyarnu Prefabricated Wooden House-Building Combine.

In the 11th Five-Year Plan the results of the work of the construction worker collectives will be assessed according to the surrender of finished projects to the clients and the commodity construction product. Under these conditions it is particularly important to enhance the efficacy and quality of the planning of capital construction and plan discipline. Currently, however, the plans are often drawn up in a formal manner, without regard for the real possibilities of the construction organizations. This was the case, for example, throughout the last 2 years, which accounted for the undue prolongation of the construction of public health facilities in Tallinn. Another instance also testifies to the low quality of planning. Last year organizations of the republic Ministry of Construction had to perform work to the tune of more than R4 million over and above the envisaged sum at planned construction projects due for completion, which, naturally, prevented this volume of work being carried out at other projects.

Construction largely depends on the work of enterprises of the construction materials industry, but it was insufficiently stable in the last 5-year period. Less cement, window panes, silica, slate, ceramic tiles and certain other materials were produced than planned.

In conjunction with the republic Gosplan the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry must seriously engage in rectifying matters in the sector. The technical condition of the "Punane Kunda" Plant and the "Yarvakandi Tekhazed" Combine, particularly glass production, is lagging behind considerably. Yet for many years the union Ministry of Construction Materials Industry has failed to pay due attention to the technical condition of these enterprises. And we do not have to mention the importance of cement and glass production. We request that the USSR Ministry of Construction Materials Industry adopt urgent measures for the speediest retooling and modernization of these enterprises.

The republic's construction workers should involve themselves more persistently in the engineering preparation of production and the organization and conditions of labor at the construction sites. It is essential to reduce losses of worktime. Largely because of organizational oversights apartment houses of a total area of 80,000 square meters, that is, approximately 1,400 apartments were not introduced in a number of cities and rayons and the program for the construction of children's establishments and public health and vocational-technical education facilities was not fully realized in the last 5-year period.

In questions of the planning and preparation of production and supply it is necessary to insure that each construction brigade have annual plans underpinned by the corresponding organizational-technical measures.

Many raykoms and gorkoms accumulated positive experience of party leadership of construction in the period under review. Staffs headed by party committee secretaries operated successfully in the installation of major industrial complexes in Kokhtla-Yarve and the Olympic sites in Tallinn. Party committee staffs also worked fruitfully last year at projects due for completion connected with an increase in capacity for the extraction of shale and the production of gasoline, woolen cloth and raw material.

Fulfilling Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's direct instruction, the Central Committee increased its attention to these construction sites. We reported to Leonid Ilich last December that a mining sector at the "Oktyabr'skiy" pit, additional capacity for the production of gasoline in the "Slantsekhim" Association imeni V.I. Lenin, a facing works at the Factory imeni 1 Dekabrya and new cheese-making shops in Payde and Vyru were commissioned on schedule. We accomplished the task set by Leonid Ilich!

The party Central Committee and the gorkoms and raykoms paid much attention to the work of the transport enterprises and organizations. Transport, particularly railroad, is a "bottleneck" in our economy. For this reason questions of the commissioning of available resources are exceptionally urgent.

Losses of transportation resources are still appreciable as a consequence of poor use of the cars. There was a loss for freight handling of dozens of units of rolling stock daily in the last 5-year plan owing to nonfulfillment of the plan indicator for their turnover alone. This is the daily car requirement for the transportation of the republic's entire construction freight. And we can fulfill the car-turnover quota. Last August it corresponded to the indicator prescribed for the 5-year plan. And this was not achieved thanks to any special investment but as the result of the precise organization of handling operations, observance of technological discipline at the stations, the increased responsibility of the managers for the use of the rolling stock and the party organizations' increased attention to this problem. Many enterprises and departments have reduced above-plan car idling on the access tracks to a minimum, however, there is additional potential here also, and much of it on the railroad itself. An analysis of the work of the Estonian Line shows that technological discipline is still low at the railroad stations, the traffic-control machinery does not exercise due control over the on-schedule supply and clearing of the cars, efficient use is not

always made of the mobile facilities, information for the clientele is presented imprecisely and an unduly long time is being taken to bring the train makers and accepters up to full strength. This is a result of the low exactingness toward performance on the part of the railroad line's management, the lack of an in-depth analysis and a slackening of operational control over the use of the rolling stock.

Some of the republic's ministries and departments are still involving themselves insufficiently in the development and organization of the work of the transport shops and services. Thus, for example, from year to year enterprises of the ministries of construction materials industry and procurement fail to fulfill their own plans for the development of access tracks and warehousing. Whence above-normal car idling.

There is also additional potential in the speediest dissemination of the brigade contract, the creation of intersectorial composite brigades for reclassifying the freight and in increased shipments by container and packet.

For the full and high-quality satisfaction of the needs of the economy and the public for motor vehicle transportation we need to commission the potential which is known well enough. This is the development of the trailer fleet and the maximum use of motor vehicles' capacity and also a reduction in their empty runs and unproductive idling. A drop in the coefficient of motor vehicles' appearance on line is a cause for concern. In conjunction with the republic Gosplan the Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways should strive for an improvement in planning and a reduction in irrational shipments and examine and decide questions of switching part of the production shipments to departmental motor transport and of regulating its use.

The main attention in maritime transport should be concentrated on the development of port facilities, an increase in the efficiency of the use of the Leningrad Transport Terminal's experience and an improvement in the training of seamen.

The airline workers must consolidate and develop the successes achieved in the last 5-year plan, insure flight regularity and safety and introduce new forms and raise the standard of passenger service.

Together with extending the telephone service of the cities and rayons the communications workers must improve the quality of telephone communications, be constantly involved in extending the range of television transmissions and increase the volume and upgrade the quality of postal services.

III. Consolidating the Achievements and Securing a Further Increase in the Efficiency of Agriculture

Comrades! In the 10th Five-Year Plan the efforts of the entire republic party organization, the ministries and departments connected with agrarian-industrial production and the kolkhoz and sovkhoz collectives were concentrated on the accomplishment of tasks of the intensification and comprehensive development of agriculture. The main questions of agricultural production were examined regularly and in detail in the Central Committee since the supply to the population of food products and industry's provision with raw material directly depended on the development of this sector and plan fulfillment. The Central Committee directed the enterprise, construction site and educational establishment collectives and the urban population toward active participation in assistance to the countryside, mindful that the development of agriculture is a nationwide task.

Secretaries, Bureau members and Estonian Communist Party Central Committee members often visited the rayons and the farms, looked into the state of affairs in the localities in depth and rendered concrete assistance. Not a single rayon and practically no farm were overlooked.

The great deal of work that was done enabled us to achieve an appreciable increase in agricultural production compared with the previous 5-year plan. At the same time it has to be bluntly said that if the Central Committee and its machinery, the raykoms, the Council of Ministers, the Ministry of Agriculture, the agricultural authorities locally and the primary party organizations had involved themselves more concretely and persistently in a search for and the best use of additional potential and available possibilities, the results would have been far more significant.

As a result the 5-year plan for agricultural production was not fulfilled as a whole. Instead of the planned 17-20 percent, the average annual gross product increased only 13 percent. The kolkhozes and sovkhoses achieved a growth of 21 percent, but it should have been no less than 26 percent. Two years in succession out of the 5, particularly 1978, were extremely unfavorable for agriculture, it is true, but this does not absolve us of responsibility for nonfulfillment of the 5-year plan.

The harvest and yield of agricultural crops, primarily fodder crops, were throughout the past 5 years very unstable both by year and by rayon and farm. For grain the difference in yield amounted to more than 10 quintals, and the average annual potato yield even fell 19 percent compared with the previous 5-year plan. With the exception of last year the plans for the procurement of the main type of coarse fodder--hay--were not fulfilled since there had been an insufficient increase in the productiveness of meadow and pasture. As a result of this the state of the fodder base today does not correspond to the increased requirements of animal husbandry.

We must examine all the main questions of agriculture in the republic through the prism of securing the development of our main sector--animal husbandry--and a constant increase in meat and milk production.

It is perfectly clear that a further intensification of animal husbandry is inconceivable without a cardinal improvement in plant growing. Without this we will not achieve a marked increase in fodder production. There is a foundation for such an increase. But the measures adopted hitherto have proven insufficient. We failed to achieve a noticeable addition to the production of our own fodder, except for grain, in the last 5-year plan. Animal husbandry did not receive coarse and succulent fodder in the necessary quantity and quality, and its intensification occurred to a considerable extent thanks to an increase in the proportion of concentrates and additional supplies of imported forage grain.

In this connection there is a need to dwell in more detail on questions of feed production, primarily on the state of affairs in grain farming.

Last year the gross grain harvest was 1,162,000 tons, and 1,076,000 tons in 1975. The increase in the 5 years was 86,000 tons or 8 percent. At the same time the areas under cereals increased by 50,000 hectares or 12 percent. We should have had a greater addition from such an expansion of the grain field. Yield also increased insufficiently. With the application of fertilizer, the introduction of new varieties, an improvement in techniques and an increase in the standard of farming it increased by only 2.2 quintals over the 5-year plan. And, furthermore, this increase was extremely uneven; for example, the farms of Rakvereskiy and Khar'yuskiy rayons achieved increases of 4-5 quintals, but those of Pilvaskiy, Kokhtla-Yarveskiy and Kingiseppskiy obtained no more than 1 quintal.

In a word, grain production on an annual average increased only 28 percent, and not 43 percent as planned.

Considering that forage grain is the basis of intensive animal husbandry, it is necessary to increase its production persistently, primarily by way of an increase in yield. We must achieve this primarily thanks to a considerable increase in the

proportion of organic fertilizer. According to the experience of a whole number of farms, it has to be applied not in an amount of 10-11 tons per hectare, as now, but no less than 13-15 tons. It is simultaneously necessary to improve the entire complex of agrotechnical methods. According to the data of our scientists, over one-third of the sown areas on the farms is situated on fields where only cereals, and frequently only barley, are cultivated several years in succession. And, furthermore, the fields are often selected without regard for the latent potential of the varieties. Some 10-15 percent of the harvest is lost for these reasons.

And, finally, there is potential for an increase in yield in a reduction in the duration of the harvesting and improvement in the primary treatment and storage of the grain. After all, in the harvesting alone losses now constitute no less than 10 percent of the cultivated harvest.

Another serious problem is the attitude toward leguminous crops. The area of these in the republic diminished almost tenfold in the last 5 years and now constitutes only 400 hectares. Moreover, legumes were not cultivated at all in five rayons last year. These were Khaapsaluskiy, Khiyumaaskiy, Kingiseppskiy, Kokhtla-Yarveskiy and Raplaskiy rayons. And only 1 hectare of them was sown in such a large rayon as Rakvereskiy.

The main reason for this is these crops' great labor-intensiveness and the inadequate mechanization of their cultivation. And instead of solving this problem in a proprietorial manner and still finding ways of increasing the production of fodder protein, certain workers discovered an easy way out--they stopped sowing them and began demanding protein feed from the state.

Things are no better when it comes to the cultivation of alfalfa, clover and other protein-rich crops. Last year the area of legumes was to have catered for the production of no less than 3,000 tons of protein-rich fodder, but in actual fact the harvest did not exceed 700 tons. Considering our requirements, legume production must have risen to 5,000 tons by the end of the new 5-year plan. And this amount must be considered the minimum. It must not be forgotten here that the absence of protein in the livestock's rations leads to the great overexpenditure of forage grain. Thus last year alone there was an overexpenditure of 70,000 tons of grain, that is, as much as is required for the production of 10,000-12,000 tons of meat, because of a protein shortage.

As is known, in the feed structure for dairy livestock coarse and succulent fodder should account for roughly 70 percent of the feed units. But we are procuring for the wintering of the livestock an average of 14 quintals of coarse fodder per cow compared with a requirement of no less than 20-25 quintals.

What paths should we take to reach this goal?

Primarily the path of an increase in the yield per hectare of meadow and pasture, that is, the path of an increase in the grass yield and arrival at the average level of 50-60 quintals per hectare converted into dry hay.

If we turn to the experience of work of the foremost farms like the "Tartu" Sovkhoz and "9 Maya" Kolkhoz of Paydeskiy Rayon and others, we can easily see that they constantly obtain high grass yields--more than 60 quintals per hectare. To provide livestock with coarse full-value fodder it is also necessary to improve the structure of the sown grasses in favor of clover and alfalfa. The proportion of these should be no lower than one-third.

Some of them see a different path. Primarily an increase in the area under grass thanks to a reduction in cereals. This is the wrong path. Of course, there is no point sowing grain on land where it is possible to obtain more feed units

from grass. But grain was, is and will remain the principal source of fodder, and reducing the proportion thereof could undermine the fodder balance on the farm. We have to be particularly mindful of this now, following the determination of the procedure of planning the structure of the sown areas by the farms themselves.

Together with an increase in the bulk of coarse fodder we must strive persistently for its high quality. There are frequent debates about the role of hay, haylage and silage in fodder procurement. There can be no prescription here. It specifically depends on the year's weather conditions and the farms' experience and potential, but the main thing is to insure that all types of fodder always be of high quality. We must pay paramount attention to this.

However, we frequently observe at the end of the wintering here a reduction in the quality of the procured fodder. Sometimes on one, sometimes on another farm up to one-fourth of the haylage and silage proves unsuitable for feeding. Such instances are encountered particularly often in Khaapsaluskiy, Tartuskiy, Kokhtla-Yarveskiy and Raplaskiy rayons.

We must also pay more attention to the better use of straw in the fodder balance. Under our conditions well-prepared straw is an essential part of the winter feed ration.

Succulent fodder, is, as is known, irreplaceable for milk production. Root crops deserve a special mention since there has been a sharp reduction in their cultivation on the farms in recent years. In the last 5-year plan their annual procurement per cow was only 5-7 quintals, but we should have no less than 20.

Are the tasks that have been put forward for improving the fodder base feasible? Unreservedly yes. This is indicated by last year's results. Following a comprehensive discussion of the state of fodder production in the republic and ways to improve it at the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee 18th Plenum in May, the raykoms, primary party organizations and farm managers managed to improve livestock's provision with fodder of their own production. The farms laid in considerably more hay than ever before in previous years, and of perfectly good quality, moreover. This indicates that it is possible to insure the successful fulfillment of all our plans given the skillful organizing work of the party committees and the personnel locally.

In animal husbandry today milk production is a weak spot. The republic failed to fulfill plans for its procurement in the last 3 years. There are many reasons for this: from the lagging of the fodder base through the keep of the livestock.

To insure an increase in milk production together with the creation of a strong fodder base it is necessary to constantly increase the head of cows. An average annual increase on the farm of 17-18 head is essential considering the trend of a reduction in the public's keep of cows.

Certain agricultural specialists campaign for an increase in milk production solely thanks to an increase in the milk yield from the cow, without an increase in the herd. This is correct in principle, but, as practice shows, neither an increase in yield is secured, nor does the herd increase. As a result milk production on these farms remains at the same level or drops. Therefore, given our generally high yields, we should go both routes, bearing in mind that the main thing is insuring a continuous increase in milk production and fulfillment of the set plans for its sale to the state.

We have the potential here for solving both problems. More than 20,000 livestock berths are commissioned annually, and the farms obtain over 110,000 calves. An improvement in the keep and feeding of the cows and a reduction in their culling

thanks to this should represent potential for an increase in the herd. Currently one-third of the milch herd is culled annually for various reasons, and the overwhelming majority thereof, furthermore, is of highly productive age. This latter is particularly important. We could prolong the cow's keep in the milch herd if only for a year by way of an increase in the quality of the fodder and the better organization of the raising of the young. A great saving would be obtained as a result. It is worth fighting a little for the solution of this problem.

A correct determination of the time to cull the cows also represents potential for an increase in milk production. It is frequently performed formally and often begins literally with the arrival of the first January.

Further, we are not using to the proper extent the possibilities of the pasturing period, when the cows can be kept without great labor expenditure and on inexpensive summer fodder.

Last year the average per cow milk yield on the kokhozes and sovkhazes amounted to 3,579 kilos. This was higher than in 1978 and 1979, but lower than in 1976 and 1977. We must strive this year for a maximum increase in the milk yield on all farms in order for the republic in the first 12 months of the 5-year plan to have reached the 3,750 kilo level and to have hit the 4,000 mark by the end of the 5-year plan.

Thus implementation of all the measures enumerated above should insure fulfillment of the 5-year plan for the sale of milk to the state.

As far as meat production is concerned, the republic's farms increased sales thereof 33 percent on an annual average compared with the Ninth Five-Year Plan. This was achieved primarily thanks to the development of hog raising as the fastest-maturing sector. Practical steps were also taken to intensify the meat area of poultry breeding and develop sheep breeding. We should go the same route in the current 5-year plan also.

By the end of 1985 it is planned to have increased meat production by 39,000 tons or 17 percent. As calculations show, we have to secure three-fourths of the quota thanks to hog sales. It is a taut task, and it must be accomplished primarily by way of a constant increase by each farm in the number of hogs of no less than 5-7 percent per year.

Continuing the discussion of additional potential, attention should be drawn primarily to the intensiveness of the fattening. The daily weight gains of cattle declined in the last 5-year plan. The average daily weight gains of the hogs were low, particularly on the farms of Valgaskiy, Tartuskiy, Kokhtla-Yarveskiy, Kingiseppskiy and Khaapsaluskiy rayons.

The task is to achieve average daily weight gains in hog fattening of no less than 500 grams and in cattle fattening of 700 grams and more. And the average surrender weight must be raised to 450 kilos for cattle and 105 kilos for hogs.

An increase in the sheep herd also represents potential for an increase in meat production. It is necessary to have doubled it--to 300,000 head--by the end of the 5-year plan.

Nor must we underestimate the potential available on the public's subsidiary farms. However, meat and milk production in the republic's individual sector declined compared with 1976. We must constantly support the public in its keep of livestock and solve the question of the better provision of the private farms with essential implements. It is necessary to create a social climate everywhere wherein the kolkhoz members, workers, employees and other citizens feel that in

raising livestock and poultry on the private subsidiary farm and engaging in truck gardening and horticulture they are performing useful state work.

An entire complex of measures for the development of animal husbandry is being implemented on the basis of previously adopted decisions of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic government. It is a question of an improvement in pureblood breeding, an increase in the quality of the animal husbandry product, the developed program of the construction of pigsties and so forth. Much of what is planned has to be implemented in the present 5-year plan.

We must pay more attention to extending interfarm cooperation and specialization and concentration in this sector as the most efficient path of an increase in the production of agricultural products. We will cope with this task successfully if the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers and ministries and departments, the rayon party and soviet authorities and farm managers solve impending problems with due persistence.

The republic has an enterprising, skilled nucleus of leaders of all levels and workers of the mass occupations capable of accomplishing the impending tasks. Of farm managers, two-thirds have higher education, whereas 5 years ago this was the case with only a little more than half of them. In the past 5-year plan the management was strengthened on 45 kolkhozes and 76 sovkhoses. The farms have more than 3,000 specialists with higher education, that is, an average of no less than 10 per farm.

The party organizations and managers of the farms must pay particular attention to the machine operators--these principal mass cadres of the countryside. It is necessary to constantly increase their qualifications, skill and training and create the conditions to retain them on the farms. There is currently a shortage of machine operators on many of our kolkhozes and sovkhoses. We must solve the problem by increasing the training of machine operators in the vocational-technical education system and at courses and improving vocational guidance in the rural schools. On the other hand, it is necessary to considerably increase educational work among the machine operators. An analysis shows that in the past 5-year plan the numbers of permanent tractor driver-machine operators not only did not increase but declined even. A reason for this is the fact that discipline is low among some machine operators.

The transition of animal husbandry to industrial techniques and the construction of large-scale dairy complexes has enabled us to improve the work conditions of the milkers and milking-machine operators, increase their labor productivity and assuage somewhat the acuteness of the problem of mass personnel in the livestock sections. But it has not been fully solved. The training of skilled milkers and operators in the rural vocational-technical schools has yet to be organized. Whereas a machine operator is trained in the course of 2-3 years by qualified lecturers in well-equipped classrooms and laboratories, the young milker masters the secrets of the trade directly in the livestock section and in many instances independently.

The leadership of such an important and complex sector of the economy as the republic's agrarian-industrial complex insistently demands an in-depth, scientific and enterprising approach to the forms of production organization and a constant refinement in the management and operational machinery.

As is known, a financially autonomous rayon agricultural association was set up in 1975 in Vil'yandi as an experiment on the basis of kolkhozes and sovkhoses and the enterprises servicing agriculture, and an agrarian-industrial association was set up in Pyarnu in 1979. The results of their work show that the new form of organization and management linked more closely with production insures the

achievement of the best final results both in an increase in production and a rise in output quality, the more efficient use of resources and the accelerated solution of social questions. We may now firmly declare that we have now found an effective form of management at the rayon level. The task now is to skillfully transfer it to other rural rayons. At the same time we must ponder in depth how to manage the republic's agrarian-industrial complex as a whole.

One further question of considerable importance. The existing procedure of evaluating the work of the rayons and farms has largely ceased to correspond to modern requirements. It contains elements of subjectivism. A simplified approach lacking a comprehensive consideration of land quality and other natural factors and the level of the material-technical base is often observed in the evaluation of the activity of the farms and the rayons also. This leads to some farms with constantly favorable conditions constantly having high indicators and others, however hard they may try, being eternally if not among the laggards, then among the middling ones. We must develop and introduce a procedure of making up plans for product purchases and of summing up the results of socialist competition which takes account of evaluation points for each farm and rayon, proceeding from the natural fertility of the land, the topography, the fixed capital, the power-worker ratio per 100 hectares of agricultural land and other factors. Just such a system is needed as would contribute to the mobilization of each rural worker and the collectives of all kolkhozes and sovkhozes for an increase in production and its higher quality.

A large number of highly skilled specialists is employed here in the agricultural management machinery. The style and methods of work of the Ministry of Agriculture--the sector's main headquarters--should be more efficient and correspond to the demands of the times. Yet many sessions and every conceivable conference are held in the ministry, while at the same time the vital and long-term problems of agriculture are not being worked up in depth.

It is not the number of decisions and orders which determines final results but initiative and the ability of the ministry's machinery to see what is most important, organize work and bring it to a conclusion. A large part of the blame for the republic's loss of foremost positions in meadow culture, clover cultivation and potato growing lies precisely with the ministry. The ministry's administrations and sections are working separately and without due coordination of their actions with other departments of the agrarian-industrial complex in solving the above problems. The progressive achievements of other fraternal republics are still being introduced inadequately in kolkhoz and sovkhoz management practice. Yet the ministry can solve big questions successfully. For example, mechanized complexes, with high concentration, for poultry meat and egg production were created in a comparatively short time in the republic. This task can now be considered accomplished, in the main, in the republic.

The scientific research institutes should make a big contribution to the solution of agricultural problems. While having successfully accomplished a whole number of tasks on cultivating and introducing high-yield varieties of barley and rye and improving pureblood breeding they are still solving too slowly questions of potato selection and seed breeding, protein-rich fodder crops with a high yield under our conditions, the comprehensive development of fodder production and a number of other very urgent problems.

Many problems have also to be solved by the republic State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture, including organizing the dependable and prompt servicing of the machinery and equipment of the animal husbandry complexes and livestock sections and developing more persistently and extensively the system of guaranteed supplies to the farms. Much work has to be done to expand supplies of machinery in assembled and adjusted form and on the timely acquisition and delivery to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of equipment and repair-maintenance materials.

Agricultural workers expect much from a newly created organization--the republic Estsel 'khozkhimiya Association (Comrade O.K. Tamberg). But the comrades to whom this business has been entrusted are still developing their activities very slowly, although a whole year has already passed.

The Ministry of Procurement also must do considerably more to improve the quality of fodder produced. There are serious complaints here about the ministry's leaders (Comrades A.A. Pedayas and A.O. Aavik) for the fact that large sums of capital investment allocated by the state are not assimilated from year to year. This is having a negative effect on the sector's development.

We have serious complaints to level at the USSR Gosplan and the Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production for failing to tie in the funds for mineral fertilizer allocated the republic with its production and supply-execution discipline. Every year we receive far less fertilizer than the allocated funds.

We expend much effort on clearing away stones by the primitive method, manually, because enterprises of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building are failing to produce soil-cultivating machinery for zones with very stony soil. The field operations drag on and the harvest suffers because of this. Currently more than 500,000 cubic meters of stones are cleared from the fields annually by the resources of the farms. This work takes away roughly 10,000 men, including 2,000 machine operators. This is for us a very great expenditure which lowers final results.

We ask the ministry and the State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, with our participation, to specially examine this question and draw up a concrete program of the production and acquisition of the necessary machinery for crushing and clearing away the stones from the fields. And thereby help us, figuratively speaking, to shift from the spot that very big rock on the path of an increase in yield which has for ages made the Estonian grain grower's labor difficult and exhausting.

The period under review is characterized by the increased influence of the raykoms and primary party organizations of the farms on the further development of agricultural production.

A high rate of increase in the production and procurement of milk, meat, grain and other agricultural products was achieved in the 10th Five-Year Plan in Rakvereskiy, Paydeskiy, Pyarnuskiy and Vil'yandiskiy rayons. Initiative in work and high exactingness toward the personnel for the execution of state discipline are typical of them. These party committees look into matters in depth, uncover reserves and skillfully solve key problems of agricultural production.

However, not all of the rayons' party organizations are distinguished by such a creative work style and not everywhere is their mobilizing role at the proper level. Take, for example, the Raplaskiy Raykom and its work on agricultural management. An increase in yield from available production-engineering potential was not achieved here. The indicators of the output-capital ratio of the rayon are the lowest in the republic. The 5-year plan for the sale of milk to the state was not fulfilled by one-third and of livestock and poultry by one-fifth of the farms. A number of farms, including the "Sooniste" and "Varbola" sovkhoses, even experienced a reduction in milk and meat production compared with the previous 5-year plan.

The reason is that the raykom failed to display scrupulousness and persistence in the solution of the problems arising in the rayon and was unable to mobilize the efforts of all workers for the fulfillment of the state quotas. There are insufficient communists among the stockbreeders, particularly on the farms where meat and milk production is not increasing and the plans for purchases thereof

are not being fulfilled. The available experience of skillful management in the research-model "Kekhtna" Sovkhoz-Tekhnikum was not studied in depth and disseminated on other of the rayon's kolkhozes and sovkhoses.

Not only Raplaskiy but also certain other raykoms have become reconciled to the lagging of certain kolkhozes and sovkhoses of many years' standing, a slackening of plan discipline, serious blunders in running the farm and instances of localism. Can it really be considered normal when one out of every five of 259 completed dairy complexes failed to obtain within the set time the stipulated gross milk yield and productiveness of the cows.

That agricultural production in the republic did not grow at the envisaged pace is also the fault of the Central Committee and its Agriculture Department. Although we did pay much attention to the countryside, the implementation of the outlined measures lacked due persistence and strict demands on the leaders of ministries and departments and the party committees for the realization of the adopted decisions in full and the more efficient use of the great potential that has been created in agriculture.

The draft "basic guidelines" envisage our republic increasing the average annual agricultural product 11-12 percent. This will require persistent labor. We will have to draw up and implement with the extensive participation of the ministries and departments, the local soviets and the scientific institutes a republic target food program.

The successful fulfillment of the quotas of the 11th Five-Year Plan in agriculture will depend to a considerable extent on how we organize work in the present year. It is a question of completing the livestock wintering in more organized fashion and with the highest indicators of productiveness, preparing thoroughly for the spring field operations, performing them within the optimum time, in 10-12 work days, and making socialist competition for high final results of the year even more widespread.

IV. Increasing the Efficiency of Scientific Research

Comrades! The republic's scientists performed a considerable amount of work on further extending and intensifying research into the regularities of the development of nature and society. Great attention was paid to concentrating the efforts of experts of various branches of science within the framework of the target comprehensive programs. Work on many relevant problems of technical and socio-economic development is currently being performed successfully on the basis of 13 such programs.

Estonia's scientists participated actively in the solution of such an important question as the installation and assimilation of the world's first large-capacity power station operating on shale oil.

The cooperation of the Institute of Astrophysics and Physics of the Atmosphere with pilot-cosmonauts in research from orbital stations into silver clouds, terrestrial atmosphere and the Earth's surface developed fruitfully. The teleradiometer designed and manufactured in the institute is still operating on board the Salyut station. For this work the collective of authors was awarded the Soviet Estonia Prize.

Mention should also be made of the results of the research of our physicists. They revealed a new phenomenon--the hot photoluminescence of crystals--which was submitted for registration as a discovery. There are also achievements in other spheres of the national sciences, particularly in astrophysics, cybernetics, economics, chemistry, biology, biochemistry, molecular genetics and geology.

A significant event in the spiritual life of the republic was the completion of the great joint labor of scientists and specialists of the most diverse fields on the compilation and publication of the multivolume Estonian Soviet Encyclopedia.

Research into the history of the Estonian people and the Estonian language and folklore was further developed. Such major works as "Sotsialisticheskaya revolyutsiya 1940 g. v Litve, Latvii i Estonii. Vosstanovleniye Sovetskoy vlasti" [The 1940 Socialist Revolution in Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. Restoration of Soviet Power], "Estonskiy narod v Velikoy Otechestvennoy voyne Sovetskogo Soyuza 1941-1945 gg." [The Estonian People in the Soviet Union's Great Patriotic War 1941-1945], "Istoriya estonskogo iskusstva" [History of Estonian Art] and the first volume of the six-volume "Estonskiye poslovitsy" [Estonian Proverbs] were published, and the MS of the large "Russko-estonskiy slovar'" [Russian-Estonian Dictionary] was compiled.

The physical plant was reinforced and two new scientific institutes--the Institute of Chemical and Biological Physics and the Scientific Research Institute of Economics and Planning--were created and new laboratory buildings for the institutes of cybernetics, physics and thermophysics and electrophysics and a special design bureau of the republic Academy of Sciences were built. Nevertheless, the scale and depth of scientific research still do not correspond in full to the increased requirements, and its results are being introduced in practice too slowly.

The scientific establishments must galvanize the development of such topical problems as the rational use of labor and natural resources, the comprehensive retooling and modernization of industry's production base and socioeconomic questions of the agrarian-industrial associations. The social scientists must make a more appreciable contribution to an increase in the effectiveness and quality of ideological work. It is also necessary to accelerate and intensify the development of pedagogical science.

The level of science's development is determined primarily by the professional and ideological-political qualities of the scientific personnel. These questions are not at the center of the attention of the leadership and the party organizations in all scientific establishments. In a number of places educational work with the personnel is performed inadequately, without sufficient depth and divorced from real life. The Academy of Sciences Presidium and the primary party organizations must increase exactingness toward the scientific workers for their raising of their ideological-theoretical level.

Nor does the training of the young generation of scientific personnel through graduate study correspond to the increased requirements. More than 70 percent of graduate students complete their studies without defending a thesis for a candidate's degree. There is a shortage of doctors of sciences in many topical and promising professions, and due attention is not being paid to their training.

The republic Academy of Sciences Presidium should make more extensive use of the assistance of the country's leading scientific establishments in training personnel through targeted graduate and doctorate study and increase their qualifications by way of qualification apprenticeship in Moscow, Leningrad, Novosibirsk and other of the country's major scientific centers.

In completing the section on the economy it should be said that whatever the sector of the economy we may have touched on, the final result largely depends on the level of planning and the organization of production, labor and management. This is a kind of foundation and a beachhead without which it is difficult to develop an offensive. The republic ministries and departments and the associations must constantly refine the style of production management, be well aware of the state of affairs locally and respond promptly to the enterprises' requests.

A creative approach to the fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "An Improvement in Planning and an Intensification of the Impact of the Economic Mechanism on an Increase in Production Efficiency and Work Quality" is of particular importance.

All this sets the republic Gosplan big tasks also. The Gosplan must make a better study of the ways of reducing losses, particularly at the sectorial intersections, look in greater depth into the work of enterprises of union jurisdiction and render them more assistance and pay attention to the development of the construction industry base and the optimization of freight shipments and to the possibilities of the more extensive use of modern technical achievements in all sectors. It is necessary to work up questions of agriculture and use of the capacity of the construction organizations in greater depth and detail. This organization of business will undoubtedly be positively reflected in an increase in production efficiency and the quality of our work.

V. The Main Concern--A Further Rise in the Working People's Material and Cultural Living Standard

Comrades! The party puts at the center of its entire practical activity a further upsurge in Soviet people's material and cultural living standard. The 10th Five-Year Plan surpasses all others in the scale of accomplishment of the tasks connected with an improvement in the working people's life.

The monetary income of the republic's population increased 26 percent. The average wage of workers and employees rose in the 5-year plan from R160 to R189, and kolkhoz members' pay rose correspondingly from R170 to R200. There was a increase in the wages of 183,000 workers employed in the nonproduction sphere. Payments and benefits from the social consumption funds per capita increased 25 percent and amounted to R560 per year. In the 5-year plan payments to pensioners and war and labor invalids in the republic amounted to R828 million or were 35.6 percent more than in the previous one.

The services sphere developed intensively. Thus retail commodity turnover in the republic increased 29 percent and the volume of consumer services 35 percent, which was considerably above the 5-year quota. The fixed capital of the services sphere increased by one-third. Some 28,000 square meters of new sales area were commissioned, which was more than in the Ninth Five-Year Plan. Some 70 percent of goods is sold by way of self-service.

The increase in industrial and agricultural production also conditioned an appreciable increase in the sale of basic foodstuffs and many industrial commodities. Thus the sale of meat and meat products increased 19 percent, butter 31 percent, eggs 30 percent, confectionaries 29 percent, all types of cloth 24 percent, clothing 30 percent and cultural-social and household commodities 34 percent. The sales volume of many types of consumer service increased rapidly.

Some 66,000 apartments were built in the 10th Five-Year Plan. This was more than in any previous 5-year plan. This enabled more than 300,000 people or every fifth inhabitant of the republic to improve their housing conditions.

Some 27 percent more than in the Ninth Five-Year Plan was spent on major repairs to housing.

The number of places in preschool establishments increased by 14,800. And this was more than in the Ninth Five-Year Plan. Currently almost two-thirds of children of preschool age attend kindergarten and creches. Some 27 new schools, 3 vocational-technical schools and 1 tekhnikum were commissioned. Except for the cities of Tallinn and Tartu, this made it possible to switch, in the main, to single-shift classes in the schools.

Twice as much capital was invested in the installation of public health facilities as in the Ninth Five-Year Plan. New medical establishments provided with modern treatment-diagnostic apparatus were commissioned in the republic. The "Skoraya pomoshch'" Hospital in Tallinn, a maternity home in Narva, a hospital in Pylva and others were the most important of them. The number of hospital beds increased 15 percent, and 11 new hospitals and 5 polyclinics were built altogether. All this contributed to an improvement in medical services for the public.

The physical plant of the cultural establishments was strengthened. It may be said without exaggeration that the last 5-year plan was unparalleled in this respect. The magnificent Palace of Culture and Sports imeni V.I. Lenin, the Olympic Marina, the Museum of Applied Art in Tallinn, the "Oktyabr'skiy" Palace of Culture in Kokhtla-Yarve, the unique science library in Tartu, the House of Culture in Tamsalu--this is a far from complete list of all the major installations which were commissioned.

A great deal of work was done on improving the state of the environment and nature conservation--more than R62 million were spent for this purpose. Capital investments in the construction of purification installations increased by a factor of 1.6.

Much was done, but we all still have very, very much work to do for the better accomplishment of the tasks set by the party to enhance the people's well-being.

Questions of finding additional potential for an increase in the production of both industrial commodities and food products demand the unremitting attention of the party, soviet and management authorities. We do have this potential here. For example, various household commodities are frequently put in the scarce category, but the gorkoms and many raykoms are failing to display sufficient exactingness toward machine-building enterprises and to hold them responsible for plan fulfillment and the organization of the production of the necessary commodities. Today, while noting at its worth the improvement in the work of light industry enterprises, which succeeded in considerably increasing the manufacture of a whole number of products in short supply, particularly of children's assortment, it is at the same time necessary to draw attention to the need to find opportunities for increasing the manufacture of cotton underwear, cloth and hosiery.

In the search for additional commodity resources a more impressive contribution should be made by the Estonian republic Potrebsoyuz, primarily thanks to an increase in the purchases from the public of agricultural product surplus, an extension of the fattening of animals on food waste, organization of the production of smoked products and an expansion of the production of household chemicals, headgear and other commodities.

A definite resource of an increase in consumer goods production is the enlistment in their manufacture of nonworking pensioners, housewives and young mothers. Light and local industry already have positive experience in this field. Last year alone, for example, persons working at home manufactured products worth R18 million.

There should be an increase in the "Estrybprom's" contribution to an improvement in the population's provision with fish products--in supplying trade with the types of fish in demand. Its collective has improved its work recently, but there is still considerable potential, and it is to be found in the increased efficiency of the operation of the ships in the fishing grounds, in a reduction in the above-norm time taken to repair and handle them, in an increase in the yield of fish products for food and in the fuller use of waste. There should be more farming of fish in the republic in the inland water basins, and not only expensive trout but also carp and other edible fish.

A creative quest for new forms of work is essential in retail trade and consumer service. The problem of bringing trade and consumer service closer to the industrial enterprises, construction sites and livestock units even should be solved more quickly. In other words, services at the work place. Those leaders who see in this a direct interconnection between production successes and concern for the individual are correct. This form of service not only makes it convenient for people but also serves as a guarantee of a reduction in losses of work time and contributes to fuller and more efficient work.

The working people spend much time, for instance, on going to the stores and waiting in line. Our customers encounter such difficulties primarily in the new residential areas. Because of poor organization retail trade also is often to blame for the lines in the stores.

It is necessary to develop more actively such a form of trade as the advance ordering of foodstuffs, particularly at the work place. However, this form of trade as yet extends to too small a circle of production enterprises and establishments. The gorispolkoms must help the sales organizations. Nor can the administration and union committees of the enterprises and establishments where this form is being introduced remain on the sidelines. They, in turn, are obliged to make available appropriate premises and to create all the conditions for the normal organization of the acceptance and issuance of orders. It is fitting to mention here, for example, that the "Marat" and "Standard" associations have found it possible to open not only order-acceptance centers but also provisions stores on the territory of their enterprises.

We have a whole number of enterprises where all the conditions have been created for insuring that the workers and employees can dine quickly and well and acquire prepared foods and delicatessen products. Take, for example, the workers' canteen of the Garment Production Association imeni V. Klementi. It caters for approximately 1,000 people and is equipped with a mechanized meal-distribution line, and the menu carries four complete meals, including a dietary meal. Here everyone is offered a vitamin-rich salad paid for by the enterprise, and there is a refreshment room and delicatessen. Unfortunately, there are also other examples, where enterprises have no canteen or refreshment room. For example, the Keyla Experimental Bakery, the "Vikhur" Plant and certain others, for example.

From the viewpoint of saving people's time the use in retail trade of containers, which alleviate considerably the work of the sales personnel and are convenient for the customers, was of great benefit.

The basically progressive process of the specialization and concentration of production and the creation of large-scale service associations has been under way in consumer service in recent years. But the public's interests are not always taken into account here. In order to have clothing or a watch repaired or to have household appliances fixed it is often necessary to go to the other end of the city and stand in long lines even. The Ministry of Consumer Services and the local soviets must provide for an extension of the network of comprehensive reception centers not only in the countryside but in the cities also and also the opening of such centers at large-scale industrial enterprises. Incidentally, the "Kalev" Factory and the "Baltika" Association already have such experience.

There are still frequent instances in retail trade of short weight and short-changing the customers, the hoarding of goods in short supply and other abuses. This testifies primarily to the low efficiency of intradepartmental control and inadequate educative work in the retail trade collectives. In the struggle against these instances it is essential that we enhance the role and significance of worker control over the activity of the retail trade and public catering enterprises and set up the corresponding commissions. After all, public inspectors

chosen by the workers and employees from the ranks of the most honest and conscientious people could be the loyal assistants of people's control and the local soviet deputy commissions. The internal affairs authorities and district attorney's office must step up considerably the struggle against speculation and bribe-taking.

Questions of the fullest satisfaction of the working people's need for food products and other goods in mass demand are of the highest political importance and should be under the unremitting supervision of the party and soviet authorities. It is essential to increase the responsibility of ministry, department, association and enterprise leaders for the unconditional fulfillment of the plans and quotas for the manufacture and supply of commodities to retail trade in a wide assortment and of the right quality.

Medical services are of great significance in an improvement in people's living and work conditions. We have done much here to develop the public health system. The number of physicians, for example, has risen to more than 6,000. There are now 40 physicians per 10,000 of the republic's inhabitants, which is more than the average for the country. There has been a marked extension of medical assistance in such principal areas as cardiovascular and gastrointestinal illnesses and children's diseases. Successes have been scored in the fight against infectious diseases.

At the same time we cannot be satisfied with the quality of medical services. Prophylactic services for the population are poorly organized. The polyclinics must work precisely and smoothly. As is known, every inhabitant in need of medical assistance first turns to the polyclinic. But there he sometimes runs into big waiting lines, particularly for the highly specialized doctors. The inefficient organization of the work of the polyclinics gives rise to people's justified dissatisfaction. The Ministry of Health must involve itself more persistently in improving the work of this link.

Problems of the medical worker's professional ethics have yet to be removed from the agenda. Instances of a tactless, inattentive and, even less, don't-care attitude toward the patient which, unfortunately, still occur here are absolutely impermissible.

It is essential that the primary party organizations and the leaders of the treatment and prophylactic establishments perform purposeful work to educate the medical personnel in a spirit of high morality.

Wherever man is concerned, there should be no matters of secondary importance. We still have many questions which seem of secondary importance at first sight, but on whose solution the mood of many people and their work directly depend. We recall, for example, the problem of cutting the bread in the stores into halves and quarters. By no means did our bakers want to reduce the bread-baking molds. But to the credit of the leaders of the Ministry of Food Industry and the Tallinn "Leyburg" Association it will be said that, following criticism, the half-kilo hearth-baked bread, to which the public had taken a liking, immediately began to appear. Consequently, could this question be settled? It is now a matter of expanding the production of this bread and organizing its manufacture in other places.

As before, many justified complaints are made about the operation of urban transport, particularly the buses. And this is far from being of secondary importance!

As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum, an attentive, painstaking attitude toward the individual should permeate the entire style of work of the party, soviet and management authorities and, of

course, the unions. Such a style should be an inalienable feature of each leader, from top to bottom.

VI. Persistently Increasing the Efficiency of Ideological Work and its Aggressiveness

Comrades! In the period under review the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee studied questions of ideological work in detail. The increased attention to them was caused by the urgent requirements of the present stage of our society's development, the exacerbation of the ideological struggle and also the role which has been assigned the party's ideological activity.

It would be no exaggeration to say that far more is being done now in the sphere of ideology, following the CPSU Central Committee decree "A Further Improvement in Ideological and Political Education," than ever before. Questions of ideological-political education were specially examined twice at Central Committee plenums. A special place was occupied by the 15th plenum, which had an appreciable influence on the activation of all ideological work in the republic and an increase in communists' responsibility for the state thereof. Questions of ideology were examined systematically in the Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat. Greater attention was also paid to questions of the working people's ideological education by the gorkoms and raykoms and the primary party organizations.

Summing up the result of what was done, we should mention the positive changes in the organization and content of ideological work. A comprehensive approach to ideological work is being asserted increasingly in the party committees and primary organizations. It is now a matter of insuring the more complete unity of ideological-political, labor and moral education and concentrating attention on as yet unsolved problems and shortcomings.

In propaganda and agitation and in all educational work we have not yet managed to finally shake off vapidness and stereotypes, verbal babble and formalism, and this work is still frequently being performed without due purposefulness and is often divorced from real life. Shaking off all this means increasing the efficiency of ideological work.

An important role in molding communist high-mindedness is assigned the system of political education. Various forms of party and Komsomol training currently extend to over 200,000 people, and 88 percent of communists are involved in the party-training system. These are high indicators and may be considered the optimum for the present. The main attention should be turned to the content and quality of the training. And these are not always satisfactory, unfortunately. For example, there is now a need for a thorough analysis of the organization of the Marxist-Leninist education of the creative, scientific and technical intelligentsia and the adoption of measures to perfect it.

The point being that in some of our specialists with a diploma attesting higher education the amount of knowledge of Marxist-Leninist theory is not much more than that once acquired in accordance with the VUZ curriculum. But for fruitful participation in communist building they today need broader and, what is most important, deeper theoretical knowledge.

Take, for example, the organization of political studies in the republic Academy of Sciences Botanical Gardens. The syllabus of a theoretical seminar on philosophical problems is compiled here by the propagandist himself. It is more reminiscent of the syllabus of a discussion club than a precise system of the in-depth study of topical problems of Marxist-Leninist theory. The recommendations on conducting classes on uniform topics are completely ignored. Political studies in this collective have essentially lost their world-outlook thrust.

Great possibilities for raising the ideological-theoretical level are opened by studies in the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee University of Marxism-Leninism. The university's work has rightly earned the high recognition of the executives and party activists who were trained there. It is also necessary to extend the network of theoretical seminars and strive to insure that the students become more involved in self-education for a more differentiated approach to the organization of the training of different categories of personnel. In all forms of training unremitting attention should be paid to the study of Marxist-Leninist theory, the historical experience of the CPSU, the documents of party congresses, the works of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and the works of leaders of our party and state, which enrich Marxism-Leninism with propositions and conclusions relevant to the present day. Knowledge of party theory and policy is only of any value when it becomes conviction and a guide to action.

In the atmosphere of acute ideological struggle it is exceptionally important that the communists be formed as political fighters who know how to expose in well-argued manner ideas harmful to our cause, decisively repudiate the sallies of the ideological enemy and show and, in Lenin's words, explain who is behind them. We have, however, certain communists who, although having been involved for many many years in the party-training system, have not acquired such attributes and sometimes prove helpless when the impassioned words of the communist in defense of our ideas should be ringing out at full pitch.

It has to be admitted that we had here a certain underestimation of such an effective instrument of political education as verbal political agitation. It came to lack concreteness and militancy. But our rapporteurs, political information workers and agitators, are an entire army--50,000 people.

The Central Committee adopted measures to galvanize agitation-mass work which imparted to it a more lively, specific nature. A word should be said here about the practice of holding uniform political days. On each occasion they attract an audience simultaneously embracing more than one-half the republic's working people. This form of political information has won universal recognition and the working people's high appraisal. Particular mention should be made of the significance of the speeches within the framework of the uniform political days of leading workers--secretaries and Central Committee Bureau members of the Estonian Communist Party and ministry and department and city and rayon leaders. The holding of uniform political days is naturally in need of continued improvement, but in what is most important--ties to the people and to real life--they are today, in reality, a kind of standard to whose level all other forms of agitation-mass work must be raised.

The party committees recently adopted measures to enhance the mobilizing role of visual agitation. Its ideological level, promptness and specificity were enhanced. Matters improved in Tallinn following examination in the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau of the question of the state of visual agitation, but this cannot be said of all cities and rayon centers. The gorkoms and raykoms must improve visual agitation and make greater use for this purpose of political posters, symbols of Soviet power, panels depicting V.I. Lenin and portraits of party and government leaders. It will be necessary to propagandize extensively and strikingly with all resources the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and actively influence the spread of socialist competition and the struggle to fulfill the new 5-year plan.

It is also necessary to improve considerably the use of lecture propaganda. Approximately 150,000 lectures, which are attended by more than 6 million people, are read annually in the republic. The "Znaniye" Society's primary organizations unite almost 20,000 lecturers, and over 1,500 of them have academic degrees and titles. Useful work is being done by the people's universities, where almost one out of every five of the republic's inhabitants is currently being trained. These are pretty good indicators. But we cannot be satisfied with the level of the lecture

propaganda of topical questions of Marxist-Leninist theory, the ideological struggle and the theory and practice of national relations. Nor is everything as it should be with regard to the qualitative composition of the lecturers. In the course of public certification some of them were deprived of the right to deliver lectures inasmuch as the level of their training did not correspond to requirements.

Soviet man's ideological-moral growth by no means comes about of its own accord. The molding of high moral qualities objectively requires of us an intensification of the struggle against the antipodes of communist morality, which are particularly intolerable against the background of the higher level of education and culture.

Of negative phenomena of a moral order, we should cite primarily those connected with certain individuals' reluctance to make their requirements commensurate with their labor contribution. This leads to cupidity, breaches of labor discipline and embezzlement of public property. Drunkenness is also in the category of such phenomena.

A main reason for deviation from the standards of communist morality is unfinished work in people's education and the fact that we, carried away by general measures, frequently fail to get through to each specific individual.

In the struggle for man and his morality it is necessary to enhance the role of the labor collectives--the basic cells of our society. The labor collective is essentially a large family in which each worker is on display, with all his human qualities. It is precisely here that it is easiest to find the key to so-called "difficult people," consolidate the best character traits and help them shake off shortcomings. New opportunities for this are being afforded everywhere by the new brigade form of labor which is being introduced. We must not be sparing in time spent, as they say, on "spending some time with a person." Lenin teaches us this. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev sets a striking example of this Leninist precept in his splendid books "Malaya Zemlya", "Rebirth" and "the Virgin Lands".

The country's labor and social life and party policy are promoting to the utmost the prosperity and rapprochement of the socialist nations, the internationalization of Soviet society's economic and spiritual life and the strengthening of the friendship between our country's peoples. Work on international and patriotic education in the republic, which is, as a whole, producing positive results, is organized in this groove.

Against this background one is particularly struck by manifestations of national narrow-mindedness on the part of people who are immature in an ideological-political respect. An analysis of the reasons for unhealthy manifestations shows that they are to a considerable extent a consequence of shortcomings in the practice of international and patriotic education, which is frequently conducted in the abstract and in declarative fashion and lacks due specificity and sharpness.

V.I. Lenin demanded that in all instances the communist fight against petty nationalist narrow-mindedness, exclusiveness and isolation, for a consideration of the integral and universal and for the subordination of private interests to general interests. At the same time Vladimir Ilich adjured that particular cautiousness be displayed toward national feelings--feelings which are delicate and most vulnerable. Taking these propositions as a basis and considering the urgent tasks of the present day, we must step up work in the sphere of the propaganda of internationalism and the friendship of the Soviet peoples, conduct it along a broad front and strive to insure that our personnel firmly assimilate Marxist-Leninist theory of the nationality issue and be able to skillfully and convincingly explain the essence of national relations at the stage of developed socialism. As Comrade

L.I. Brezhnev points out, "national relations are in the society of developed socialism also a reality which is constantly developing and raising new problems and tasks."

It is necessary to propagandize more the deep-lying and most effective manifestations of internationalism and the friendship of the peoples. Primarily the labor contribution of the republic's working people to the country's general cause, the cause of building communism. It is necessary to foster in people a feeling of pride in this contribution. It is also necessary here to show that Soviet Estonia's successes and achievements are the result of the joint efforts of all the country's nations and nationalities and to resolutely condemn and eradicate localistic sentiments.

Great significance should be attached to the friendly relations of the republic's labor collectives with the collectives of other fraternal republics. It is necessary to study and use better the wealth of experience of the RSFSR and our neighboring Leningrad party organization in the education of the working people on the basis of revolutionary, combat and labor traditions.

Extensive and multifaceted relations along local party authority lines have been established with the Hungarian People's Republic's [Sol'nokskaya] County and the GDR's Schwerin District. The broad public participates in them. More than 40 labor collectives have concrete relations with related enterprises of these countries. These contacts are contributing to a strengthening of fraternal relations and feelings of proletarian solidarity and the education of the working people in a spirit of socialist internationalism and the friendship of the peoples.

An exceptional role in ideological work belongs to the mass information and propaganda media. Their influence on the development of the economy, science and culture and the social life of the republic has increased even more.

The editorial offices of the newspapers RAKHVA KHYAEL' and SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA initiated "Open Letter Day"--an effective form of the study of public opinion and familiarization of the working people with the control of production and social matters. This initiative was approved by the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee and recommended to all editorial offices.

The mass information media should keep under constant supervision the practice of introduction of progressive means and methods of running the economy and contribute by their work to their dissemination. Take, for example, the subject of socialist competition. The majority of our press workers is still illustrating it in the old way, and the pages of the newspapers are full of uniform reports on plan overfulfillment by this collective and leading worker or another. It is customary to pay more attention to a buildup in the volume of production and not its qualitative characteristics.

An important aspect of the activity of the mass information media is the organization of critical articles. Unfortunately, the republic press cannot put down to its credit their high efficacy. The editorial offices are still very often satisfied with routine noncommittal responses and do not bring what has been begun to a conclusion.

The collectives of Estonian television and radio are performing a great deal of work. A number of serial broadcasts such as "Time of Birth," "Political Passions" and others have earned the television and radio audience's recognition. The volume of informational broadcasts has increased, and their current-basis effectiveness has risen markedly. Together with this there are many shortcomings in the work of the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting.

The party has entrusted the journalists with its sharpest weapon of struggle. Pride should be taken in this trust, and it should be prized and justified by effective influence on people's minds and feelings and their deeds and conduct.

Great and responsible work on the communist education of the working people is entrusted to the republic's publishing houses. Positive changes occurred in the last 5 years in the structure of the Estonian and translated literature which was published. More children's and artistic books and reference works were published. There was a considerable increase in the proportion of works of authors of the fraternal union republics.

At the same time much remains to be done in this important sphere also. It is primarily necessary to enhance the artistic and ideological-political level of the publications and also the quality of the printing. More attention needs to be paid to the ideological-artistic level of the political poster.

Comrades! A most important area of ideological work is education of the younger generation. The transition to universal secondary education has been completed in the republic, in the main. The Tartu State University, the Tallinn Polytechnical Institute and other VUZ's and tekhnikums provided the economy in the 5-year plan with 17,000 specialists with higher and 28,000 with secondary specialized education, which was almost 13 percent more than in the previous 5-year plan. The role of the system of vocational-technical education in the training of skilled workers increased. Currently one out of every five eighth-grade graduates continues his studies in a secondary vocational-technical school. The ideological-political, labor and moral education of the trainees and students was strengthened.

However, there are shortcomings in the development of public education in our republic. The drop-out rate from high and even 8-year schools is still considerable. Over 3 percent of students, the majority of whom are not now studying anywhere, quit the day schools' grades 9-11 alone in the last academic year. There was an increase in the number of nonpromoted students. Math and Estonian language, in particular, were the subjects which had the biggest number of students who failed to pass. The latter fact indicates that our republic is failing to pay due attention to inculcating in the students a love for their own language and literature.

We have yet far from solved the problem of insuring uniformity of the process of the tuition and communist education of the student youth.

The physical plant of labor tuition in many schools fails to correspond to modern requirements. Almost one-half of high school graduates starts work in the economy untrained professionally. At the same time Vil'yandiskiy Rayon was able to create an interschool industrial-training center and the "Baltika" Association was able to organize a well-equipped training shop, where the trainees receive labor tuition and acquire the necessary production skills. The gorkoms and raykoms should make fuller use of this experience and help the schools more persistently in creating labor tuition centers.

Inadequate work with the teacher personnel is a reason for gaps in the young people's tuition and education.

Serious shortcomings in the leadership of public education were permitted in Tallinn, as a result of which the republic's capital lagged behind other cities and rayons in a whole number of basic indicators. The physical plant of the schools is being improved too slowly in the city, and repair work is being performed inadequately. Too few people are involved in classes in extended-day groups and circles and in extra-school establishments. Adolescents' leisure time is poorly organized.

This situation sets the Tallinnskiy Gorkom and Gorispolkom the task of a considerable improvement in the leadership of public education. It is to be hoped that the special study of this question at the recent gorkom plenum will have a positive effect.

In the sphere of leadership of the higher school both the Tallinnskiy and Tartuskiy gorkoms must increase their exactingness toward the VUZ's for a further strengthening of the world-outlook and political thrust of the process of the tuition and education of the future specialists. In this connection it is essential to enhance the role of the departments as the main element called on to perform comprehensive individual work with each lecturer and student.

Particular attention should be paid to fostering in the future specialists an awareness of their duty to society. It is essential that the ministry and the dean's offices and primary party organizations of the VUZ's adopt more effective measures to improve the political education of the future young specialists.

Physical culture and sport have an important place in the education of the youth. The Moscow Olympics and the Olympic Regatta in Tallinn increased the public's interest in sport. The significance of mass health-improvement sport in the life of society is growing constantly, and this has to be taken into consideration. At the same time, while paying much attention to questions of training sportsmen of the highest skill, the republic Committee for Physical Culture and Sport and the sports societies are underestimating here the organization of a mass physical culture movement and thus accomplishing inadequately one of their basic tasks. A considerable proportion of young people still stands aside from physical culture and sports classes. Extra-school sports are organized unsatisfactorily. Far from full use is made of the sports installations gymnasiums. The Ministry of Education also must reorganize its work on developing a mass physical culture movement among the schoolchildren.

It is also necessary to improve military-patriotic work among the working people, primarily among the youth. Henceforward fuller use should be made of such forms of work as excursions, walking tours to sites of the Soviet people's revolutionary, combat and labor glory, the "Zarnitsa" and "Orlenok" military-sports games, competitions in military-equipment types of sport and competitive reviews of mass-defense work, which have already become traditional.

An important place here is assigned the republic DOSAAF. But there are gaps in its activity, primarily in organizational-mass work. Relying on the assistance of the party, union and Komsomol organizations, the DOSAAF Central Committee must galvanize considerably the work of the defense society.

Good words have to be said about our military comrades. While protecting Soviet people's peaceful labor they are participating actively in the republic's social-political life. Patronage relations between the labor and military collectives have become even stronger. Military-sports measures, lessons in courage, evenings of combat and labor glory and tours on warships to the Baltic's heroic sites are conducted and military-equipment groups and rooms and corners of military glory have been set up with their assistance and direct participation at many enterprises, on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in educational institutions.

We are also deeply grateful to the soldiers for the constant assistance rendered the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes at harvest time and for their shock labor.

Permit me to express to the fighting men of the army and navy for all this our most cordial gratitude and to wish them further big successes in patriotic labor to protect the sacred borders of our motherland.

Comrades! An active influence on the formation of the working people's world outlook and their moral attributes and spiritual culture is exerted by literature and art. As everywhere, so in this sphere also what has been done can and should only be judged by final results. A number of significant works were created in the last 5 years which are recognized by the broadest strata of our country's public. This testifies yet again that the dynamic and fruitful development of Estonian national culture, which has risen in our day to an unprecedented height and achieved an unprecedented popular appeal, is under way under the conditions of developed socialism.

Over 600 books by Estonian authors were published in the review period. Composers created more than 1,000 works of various genres, from operas or symphonies through popular songs. The "Tallinnfil'm" Studio increased its output, releasing 21 full-length feature films and 180 shorts. The USSR State Prize was awarded to the sculptor Yaak Soans and the architect Rein Luup and high state awards and honorific titles of the USSR were bestowed on Eugen Kapp and Margarita Voytes, Debora Vaarandi and Khendrik Krumm, Aad Khint and Paul' Kuusberg, Tiit Randviir, Daarel Ird and other of our creative workers.

The indicators of the consumption of cultural values eloquently attest the popularity of artistic work and the spiritual growth of the people's masses. We annually publish 12-13 books per inhabitant, and huge editions of fiction and poetry are bought up literally in a few days. The republic's theaters are visited by almost 1.5 million people and the movie theaters by 20 million people annually. The size of the audience attending concerts has reached almost 1 million. Art exhibitions were visited by more than 3 million people. Some 27,000 performers appeared at the last Pevcheskiy Festival, and the number of spectators was over 450,000.

Over 10,000 collectives of amateur artistic activity and amateur associations and circles in which over 200,000 people are involved operate in the republic.

These figures speak for themselves. It is merely permissible to ask: against the background of our reality what is the worth of the crocodile tears of emigre politicians and their accomplices for the alleged "dismal fate" of Estonian culture.

The impressive successes in the republic's creative life are the fruit of the party's wise Leninist policy. They are also the result of the propitious creative atmosphere which has taken root here wherein the combination of exactingness and tact and high-mindedness and support in respect of the creative intelligentsia has become the norm and the conditions for the development of different stylistic directions of socialist realism are insured.

Against this background one is struck even more by even a few shortcomings. There are big gaps here, for example, in propaganda of light music, particularly at musical entertainment evenings. We have spoken of this before, but the situation is only improving slowly. It is high time the Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, Council of Trade Unions, Komsomol Central Committee, Composers Union and the gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms brought due order to bear in this matter, which is of importance in young people's education.

Together with meaningful and ideologically concentrated performances and programs in the Philharmonic Society, Youth Theater and certain others there are also weak presentations. The same can also be said about certain films of "Tallinnfil'm" and "Estonskiy telefil'm."

The increased significance of the social mission of literature and art also predetermines the increased responsibility of the creative intelligentsia to the people. Our task is to help it in every way possible to be on top of this

responsibility. We must not tolerate a lack of progressive ideas and a departure from the burning problems of the present day and, even less, instances of the exaltation of works which stand aside from the real life of the people of labor.

Real party concern for the creative workers' growth is manifested not only in assistance and support but also in the criticism of incorrect views.

Under present conditions exceptional significance is attached to the problem of authors just setting out. We achieved certain positive results in the solution thereof following the adoption of the CPSU Central Committee decree "Work With the Creative Youth." Although it has to be admitted that we do not yet have an efficiently operating, integral system of work with young talents. It should be emphasized here that it is precisely the creative unions which are responsible for the formation of the world outlook and active position in life and the creative growth of the young authors.

Communists from the milieu of the artistic intelligentsia are called on not only to analyze and evaluate the creative process but also to actively shape it. We possess a multitude of means for this, but use them at times insufficiently skillfully. We are still enlisting writers, composers, artists and stage and movie theater workers insufficiently in the creation of new, striking works describing the acts and thoughts and aspirations and concerns of the working class and kolkhoz peasantry and propagandizing our socialist reality.

For this reason it is essential to constantly refine the practice of various competitions and reviews, establishments and the conferment of prizes, in a word, the entire system of moral and material incentives prompting the creation of significant new works of high moral substance. The level of literary-artistic criticism, which is called on to always evaluate the results of work in depth and in party-minded manner and correctly orient our creative intelligentsia, needs to be upgraded appreciably in this connection. And for this reference point always to be true it is essential that our artists and men of letters probe questions of socioeconomic life in greater depth. The Ministry of Culture, State Committee for Cinematography, State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and Book Trade, newspaper and journal editorial offices, boards of the creative unions and their party organizations must solve these questions far more effectively in order for Soviet Estonia's masters of literature and art always to be on top of the tasks confronting them.

An important part in insuring the fitting level of party leadership of all ideological activity is played by the appropriate departments of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee. We cannot, of course, say that in the period under review they worked without due intensity and effect. But the depth of analysis of sociopolitical processes and the coordination of the efforts of all links of the ideological machinery lag behind the demands of real life.

The departments of propaganda and agitation, science and educational institutions and culture should strive to insure the fuller use of available potential with respect to leadership of the entire complex of the communist education of the population, increase exactingness toward ideological personnel and persistently improve the style of their work.

VIII Further Strengthening of the Estonian Communist Party. Refinement of Organizational-Party Work

Comrades! Having recently celebrated its 60th anniversary, the Estonian Communist Party is approaching the 26th CPSU Congress united and cohesive and even stronger ideologically and organizationally. Its ranks now consist of 98,000 communists, of whom workers constitute 42.6 percent and kolkhoz members 11.6 percent. Currently every ninth employed person and every 11th inhabitant of the republic aged 18 and upward is a communist.

In the period under review the republic party organization increased by 14,000 communists or 16.2 percent. Workers now constitute 60 percent of those joining the party. This is the highest indicator in the history of the republic party organization, and it is essential that we continue this course.

The ranks of the kolkhoz and sovkhoz party organizations are growing predominantly thanks to machine operators and stockbreeders and rural specialists. As a whole, more than 80 percent of those admitted to the party are people employed in the material production sphere--the decisive sphere of social life.

There was a marked increase in recent years in the party stratum among specialists of the leading sectors of the economy, scientists and education and public health workers. Today one out of every four of those newly admitted to the party is a representative of the labor intelligentsia.

It is significant that the vast majority of the new replenishment comes from the Komsomol.

But there are still a number of shortcomings in this work. In regulating growth the party committees take insufficiently into consideration the singularities and specific features of the labor collectives, including those where what is needed primarily is an intensification of party influence.

The rural raykoms must pay more attention to work with the stockbreeders and machine operators and to admittance of the best of them to the party. This applies primarily to Khar'yuskiy, Rakvereskiy and Yygevaskiy rayons.

It is also important to increase party influence in such sectors of the economy as construction, communications, retail trade and consumer and municipal services. The communists' influence in the creative intelligentsia milieu--physicians, teachers and lecturer collectives--should also be more appreciable.

The party is not artificially speeding up its numerical growth. The further we progress and the bigger the tasks which have to be accomplished, the greater the concern that should be displayed for the quality of the party replenishment. The primary party organizations are obliged to constantly improve individual selection for the party, increase responsibility for recommendations and study better and take more fully into consideration the opinion about a person not only of the communists but also nonparty comrades.

The communists are entrusted with higher responsibility than usual for the implementation of party policy. Today the main evidence of the extent to which each communist performs his duty as political fighter is not only his contribution to the development of the economy but also his high social activeness.

Increasingly high demands are being made on an upgrading of the efficiency of the party organizations. Those organizations which in evaluating the results of their work and determining new tasks primarily draw attention to the role of the communist as a political fighter are correct. Communists' reports to their comrades have become a part of the practice of many of the republic's party organizations. This makes it possible to evaluate better the labor and social makeup of each party member and his attitude toward party assignments.

The shop organizations and party groups play an important part in enhancing communists' efficiency and responsibility. As the political nucleus of the labor collective, they are increasingly becoming centers of ideological-political, educational and organizing work.

The number of shop organizations increased by more than 500 in the 5 years and now stands at 2,570. Whereas prior to the last congress we had 4,145 party groups, there are now 4,663 of them. They currently unite more than 29,000 communists.

The creation of party groups is not, of course, an end in itself. The increase in their number recently has been dictated by life itself and conditioned by, among other things, the development of the brigade form of labor. In the rural party organizations the growth of the party groups is connected with the commissioning of large-scale animal husbandry sections and complexes. Provisional party groups composed of communists who have united for the accomplishment of uniform production tasks have begun to be created more often. They are usually set up at the time of spring-summer field work, in the harvesting period and at construction projects due for completion.

The structural form of association party organizations has also evolved in recent years. Their formation was connected with the concentration and specialization of production in the republic. These large-scale party organizations, which number in their ranks roughly 12,000 communists, are introducing much that is new to organizing and political work. Such coordinating elements as the councils of secretaries of association party organizations are also justifying their purpose.

The 25th CPSU Congress emphasized particularly that the level of party leadership is inseparably connected with the activity of the primary party organizations. The party organizations of the "Estonianets" and "Estremrybflot" production associations, the "Krengol'mskaya manufaktura" Combine, the research-model Vinniskiy Sovkhoz-Tekhnikum and research-model Fishing Kolkhoz imeni S.M. Kirov and many others serve as examples here of active influence on an increase in production efficiency.

Practice shows that where the party committees rely on the broad elective aktiv and where this aktiv is skillfully and correctly selected and armed with experience and knowledge, work proceeds successfully. It is precisely this approach to work which typifies the Tallinnskiy, Narvskiy and Kokhtla-Yarveskiy gorkoms and Vil'yandiskiy, Paydeskiy and Pyarnuskiy raykoms.

But we have not yet reached a point where each primary and shop organization and each party group is accomplishing its tasks in full. We have not finally solved the questions of an improvement in the leadership of the small party organizations. And this is a very serious problem. The communists work here under unique conditions, there are few of them, and the person with a party card is particularly on display here. And, naturally, special demands are made of them. It is only possible to lead such organizations and help them determine the chain of practical, concrete actions if the specific features of each organization are known. This demands of the gorkoms and raykoms more attention than usual and a differentiated approach to them. These organizations cannot be approached with a single yardstick and all be given identical recommendations. Each has something distinctive, its own appearance and its own difficulties and concerns, and this has to be taken into consideration in work with them.

An exacting review, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev figuratively put it, and a real universality of party life for all communists were the pre-congress reports and elections. Some 97 percent of the communists participated in report and election meetings in the republic, and one out of every three of those present spoke. The absolute majority of the meetings and city and rayon conferences were distinguished by professionalism and a high level of criticism and self-criticism. The fact that secretaries and heads of department of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, Central Committee members, ministers and other executives of republic bodies participate increasingly actively in the meetings and conferences also contributed to this.

Approximately 16,000 critical remarks and proposals were expressed in the course of the reports and elections with regard to the party, soviet and management authorities and republic and union ministries and departments. This is the tremendous richness of communists' collective thought. The Estonian Communist Party

Central Committee set the task of utilizing as fully as possible all sensible suggestions. Roughly 7,000 proposals and observations have already now been realized fully or partially. Realization of the proposals continues. It should be borne in mind here that this promptness increases the activeness of the communists and directly influences the development of criticism.

The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee and its Bureau and Secretariat persistently strive to insure in their day-to-day activity that the forms and methods of organizing and political work correspond to the high demands of the 25th CPSU Congress and that economic and social tasks be accomplished in a spirit of the principles of a Leninist work style. A collegial, creative approach to the solution of questions was asserted in the work of the Bureau and Secretariat. Central Committee plenums were held in an atmosphere of frankness and high exactingness and scrupulous comradely criticism and self-criticism.

Some 20 ministries and departments rendered account of their activity in the light of the demands of the 25th party congress. Comprehensive reports of the Pyarnuskiy Gorkom and the Khaapsaluskiy, Yygevaskiy, Raplaskiy, Pyarnuskiy and Kokhtla-Yarveskiy raykoms were discussed. The experience of a number of party organizations in increasing efficiency and work quality, including those of the "Viysnurk" Wood-Processing Combine, Vil'yandiskiy Rayon's "Vambola" Kolkhoz and certain others was studied and supported.

There was an improvement in the work with documents in the party committees, and time limits were fixed for the work of the Central Committee and gorkom and raykom machinery. Work with documents is now characterized by a more systemic approach, and this is having a positive effect on the quality of the preparation of party decisions and an increase in their authority and efficacy. The functions of the party, soviet and management authorities were delimited more precisely.

Work with party documents should be refined constantly. Each document which a primary organization receives from its raykom or gorkom should contain a concrete action program evoking in the communists a lively interest and a desire to improve matters.

Why are some of our meetings and conferences at times insufficiently effective? This is the case when a report and speeches are superficial, do not contain new information, do not give a clue as to the main task, do not prompt ideas and, consequently, do not prompt action.

Before submitting a question for discussion, the party machinery workers must themselves look into the essence of phenomena and facts in depth. What is needed is a most detailed analysis of matters and the painstaking preparation of a measure, whether it be a plenum or a seminar, for it is impossible to arouse interest in it in others if one is not oneself taking this measure to heart and being excited by it. After all, let's face it, the report also is sometimes written here only from reference information, and speakers are appointed a day or two before it is to be held. Understandably, an attitude toward such a measure evolves as toward something routine and in the line of duty merely, "for ticks," as they say, and no more.

We have somehow become accustomed to sparing one another's vanity excessively. And often to the detriment of the cause. Let us take a look at some of our party meetings. There is an easygoing atmosphere, and rarely is there to be heard there the pointed word of criticism or an aimed observation mentioning specific examples and names. Shortcomings are recorded on a general level. It is in precisely such an atmosphere that empty decisions are generated which consist of general words, make nothing binding on anyone and are of no practical benefit. This, for example, was how the tasks were set forth for completing the 10th Five-Year Plan at a party meeting of the Tallinn Progress Repair-Engineering Plant:

"To struggle actively for the fulfillment of production quotas, continue the struggle to strengthen discipline and regularly check out power savings." And a meeting at Khaapsaluskiy Rayon's "Ridala" Sovkhoz during discussion of the CPSU Central Committee decree "A Further Improvement in Ideological and Political Education" recorded: "To perfect lecture work, improve the activity of the volunteer public-order squads and refine party leadership of socialist competition." The whole show, as they say. Such decisions can hardly help matters in any concrete fashion.

A most important area of work is the working people's letters and statements. The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee and the gorkoms and raykoms received more than 22,000 of them in the last 5 years. One out of every four of them contains concrete, businesslike proposals, advice and expectations aimed at an increase in social production efficiency, an improvement in work quality and the strengthening of party and state discipline. This is a rich source of information about the state of affairs in different walks of life of the republic. Behind each such letter stands an individual and his ideas and thoughts, his fate and, sometimes, his troubles and grief. An inattentive attitude toward such letters is particularly intolerable. Yet formalism, red tape and merely noncommittal bureaucratic replies to people's requests exist. We have not yet shaken this off.

An analysis of the letters shows that before having written to a higher authority, including the Central Committee, their authors had, as a rule, repeatedly and fruitlessly addressed justified requests to local instances, but only following intervention from above were these requests for the most part satisfied by the same local establishments and organizations.

Need it be said that nothing can justify such an attitude. Whatever need brings people to the office door--a work proposal, concern for a comrade's fate, a housing application having been turned down--it should be received attentively, and requests should be conscientiously examined.

The greater the scale and complexity of the economic and social tasks confronting us, the more obvious the need for an increase in the party committees' organizing work, particularly a most important component thereof--verification of performance. Correctly organized verification of performance, in Lenin's words, "verification of what comes about in practice," is an essential condition of the successful activity of the party, soviet and management authorities and of the strengthening of party and state discipline. The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee has come to pay more attention to a further intensification and refinement of this work. A number of questions in the nature of the monitoring of performance was examined at Central Committee plenums. The monitoring and verification of performance occupied a large place in the work of the Central Committee Secretariat. The Central Committee departments also improved this work. Much was done in this respect by the gorkoms and raykoms. Almost every fifth party organization rendered account of its activity to a higher party authority.

However, the party committees are still insufficiently persistent and consistent in work on improving methods of party supervision.

We must step up party supervision and the verification of performance in the republic establishments and ministries and departments and increase their performance discipline.

Certain party committees endeavor to have the entire work on verifying performance carried out merely by the permanent machinery and make insufficient use of the elective activists. It is important to enlist ordinary communists and non-party people in the monitoring of performance. We have commissions for monitoring the activity of the administration everywhere. They unite 11,000 communists. There are 65,000 members of people's control groups and stations in the republic. This is a huge force. The people's control authorities are obliged to make better

use of their rights and exercise their functions better, particularly in the fight against inflated reports, window-dressing and violations of state discipline. The party commissions under the auspices of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee and the gorkoms and raykoms must also display far more activeness in strengthening party discipline.

A most important area of party work and a key element of party leadership is the selection, placement and training of cadres.

Many young, capable and creative workers have become a part of party, soviet and management work here in recent years.

Currently all gorkom and raykom secretaries have higher education, more than 60 percent of them are industrial and agricultural specialists and almost three-fourths have party-political education. And there have come to be more highly educated people and good organizers here among primary party organization secretaries. There has been an increase in the number of women leaders. In a word, a natural, necessary and logical process of cadre renewal is taking its course.

Such a form of work with leader cadres as the transpositioning of raykom first secretaries and rayispolkom chairmen for reinforcement from rayon to rayon horizontally, as they say, has also given a good account of itself under the conditions of our republic. Thus, for example, Comrade V.Ya. Udam, former secretary of the Vil'yandiskiy Raykom, was nominated as first secretary of the Pyarnuskiy Raykom--of an economically weaker rayon. The experienced leader has already made his mark in this rayon. Such movements afford people an opportunity of viewing the state of affairs in the rayons from new standpoints and motivate them to work in a new manner, creatively and enterprisingly, and this is, after all, a principal demand made of leaders today.

It is at times customary for us to evaluate a leader mainly by one indicator: how the organization which he heads is fulfilling the plan. Undoubtedly, it is necessary to struggle for the plan and it has to be secured. But other matters are also important here: how are long-term questions being decided, how enterprising is the leader himself? Is he able to awaken initiative in others?

The need to increase the personal responsibility of the manager and combine it with initiative, creative daring and professional competence is in the forefront of matters today. It is also particularly necessary to stress such a trait of the manager as party-mindedness. In what is it manifested? Primarily in an ability to create in the collective a healthy moral-political climate hand in hand with the party organization.

The primary party organizations must not absent themselves from criticism of leaders, believing that the evaluation of their work is the duty of the higher authorities alone. The right of party supervision of the administration's activity also means right of supervision of cadre placement. Full advantage should be taken of this right. Matters must be organized such that not a single worker, whatever high position he may hold, be beyond the supervision of the party organization and beyond its criticism.

Experience shows that protecting a worker from the criticism of his comrades means ruining him sooner or later. Thus if the Tartuskiy Raykom had corrected Comrade E.A. Kalladu, former chairman of the rayispolkom, in good time of his aspiration to economic acquisition or a Pyarnuskiy Raykom plenum had in good time made a high-minded evaluation of the undignified conduct of Comrade First Secretary Ya.D. Ganzen, it would probably not have been necessary to dismiss them.

The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee attached great significance to an upgrading of the qualifications of the party, soviet and management personnel. Some 250 persons graduated from party educational institutions in the review period. Some 3,400 party and soviet workers received tuition at improvement courses. A National Economy Manager and Specialist Improvement Institute was created in the republic. Monthly party organization secretary days conducted by the raykoms and gorkoms and also 2-3-day seminars at which lectures are delivered by executives of the republic and prominent scientists gave a good account of themselves. A second republic meeting of party group organizers was held. Extensive use is made of scientific-practical conferences. A positive part was played by, for example, a scientific-practical conference on the subject "The Estonian Communist Party's Activity To Increase the Efficiency of Party Work in the Light of the Decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress." A number of anthologies on questions of party work was published.

We must strive to insure that the republic party organization have the necessary reserve of cadres from the ranks of experienced specialists and politically mature comrades. We have not yet learned to work really effectively with the reserve and have not provided for the plan-based training of leader cadres of the higher and middle tiers in each sector of the economy. This once again confirms the need for a further improvement in the entire system of work with cadres in the republic.

The party Central Committee and the gorkoms and raykoms must thoroughly refine the style and methods of party leadership of all areas of our life, decisively put an end to all manifestations of bureaucratic rule, bustle and irresponsibility and political verbiage and, in general, perform work in a serious, considered and enterprising manner.

In completing the section on cadres permit me to report that in the period under review a number of Estonian Communist Party Central Committee and Auditing Commission members retired to their deserved rest. These were comrades F.S. Ushanev, A.T. Saaremyati, Ya.Ya. Tepandi, Z.I. Shishkina, F.M. Eysen, L.A. Sipriya, A.A. Mette, A. Ye. Kotov and others. We are all profoundly grateful to them for the tremendous contribution they made in many years of prolonged work in responsible positions to the development of Soviet Estonia's economy and culture. Permit me to thank them for their fruitful work and to express the wish that they will continue to participate, as strength and opportunity permit, in the work of the republic party organization.

There was an increase in the role of the soviets in the accomplishment of tasks of economic and cultural building and an increase in the responsibility of the communist-deputies for the work of the local power organs and their initiative. The composition of the city and rayon and rural and settlement soviets was strengthened. There was increased supervision on the part of the republic Supreme Soviet and its Presidium and permanent commissions for the fulfillment of legislative enactments and implementation of the electorate's mandates. Much effort is being invested in the elaboration of questions of the development of the republic's economy and culture by the Council of Ministers.

There should be more persistence and purposefulness in the local soviets' work in the solution of problems of the development of industrial and agricultural production, the construction of social-cultural facilities and an improvement in the work of transport, retail trade and medical and consumer services. In constantly improving the leadership of the activity of the soviets and their ispolkoms the party committees should strive for high professionalism and culture in their work and an extension of their ties to the public.

It is important that the local power organs provide for the comprehensive solution of economic and social questions of the development of the cities and settlement and increase with this in mind the demands made of and exactingness toward the

managers and all organizations located on their territory. The republic Council of Ministers must analyze economic growth trends in greater depth, uncover and realize available potential in good time, coordinate the work of the ministries and departments more precisely, directing their efforts toward the achievement of high final results and paying particular attention to the development of the sectors connected with agricultural production, and refine the style of work of all ministries and departments and the Council of Ministers machinery.

Much attention was paid in the period that has elapsed to strengthening socialist law and order. However, there are still many antisocialist manifestation here like drunkenness, hooliganism, parasitism, larceny and offenses by the youth and minors.

The republic's trade union organizations strengthened organizationally and grew numerically in the period under review, and their ranks now run to over 760,000 persons--practically all those in employment. The unions did much in the development of socialist competition and the dissemination of valuable undertakings and initiatives engendered in the country.

Great significance in our achievements is attached to the traditional competition with the working people of the Latvian SSR. Some 16 cities and rayons and approximately 200 enterprises, organizations and farms participate. Competition with the collectives of other fraternal republics is spreading.

While noting the unions' great deal of work to foster a communist attitude toward labor and extend democratic principles in production management it is at the same time necessary to increase exactingness toward the activity of the union organizations. As an analysis of the letters and statements received by the party authorities and the questions raised at political days testifies, certain union committees have slackened their attention to what is most important--concern for the working people's rights and interests and their work and social conditions.

Take, for example, the activity of the union committee of Factory imeni 1 Dekabrya in Sindi. Its collective has many unsolved questions. There was no doctor in Sindi, for example, and for people to be registered in a polyclinic they had to travel to Pyarnu in their work time. But it was as if the factory committee did not see all these problems. It also involved itself inadequately in socialist competition, the dissemination of progressive experience and the education and cohesion of the collective. And all this was taking place under the eyes of the party organization.

The union organizations must occupy a more aggressive position in the solution of the most important production and social questions. For example, the administration annually fails to fulfill some of the measures recorded in collective contracts.

The republic Council of Trade Unions and the sectorial committees must become considerably more involved in the selection and tuition of union personnel and activists and show them on the basis of concrete examples how and by which paths and methods to influence the solution of production problems and people's education.

The 160,000-strong detachment of the Estonian Komsomol, which recently celebrated its 60th anniversary, is making a considerable contribution to the achievements of the republic's working people. We are rightly proud of the successes achieved by the Komsomol and rejoice in them. A good replacement shift is maturing!

But today we need to speak more about unsolved problems in the Komsomol. The communists pointed these out at the report and election party meetings and conferences.

As practice shows, these shortcomings are largely explained by an incorrect style of work with the young people. Instead of lively organizing and propaganda activity locally, Komsomol workers copy the sometimes far from best style of certain establishments and departments, hold many different meetings and engage in the compilation of a variety of reference materials.

But when do we get down to work, comrades? When do we visit the primary organizations and the groups? We say that Komsomol leaders sometimes lack the ability to feel the political pulse of the collective and lack most important knowledge: what is the life of Komsomol members and the youth like today, what are their requirements and needs, what fact in the flow of information has attracted their attention and evoked interest, what has to be explained first and foremost? But where will this knowledge come from if the Komsomol workers are sometimes literally drowning in a river of paper?

The party organizations must help the Komsomol committees shake off these shortcomings. It is important to display concern for an upgrading of the role of the Lenin Test in the education of Komsomol members and strive to insure that young communists who have behind them experience of work at a lower level, who have a grasp of economics and pedagogics and who are distinguished by sincere sensitivity and high moral scrupulousness become Komsomol leaders.

The Estonian Komsomol Central Committee must display more concern for an increase in the standard of work of all Komsomol organizations and activists' responsibility for their entrusted task and educate the young people in a spirit of Soviet patriotism and internationalism. It is necessary to make better use in day-to-day activity of the positive experience which has been accumulated in other organizations and to rely more broadly on the assistance of people whose biography is becoming legendary today even. I am speaking about our illustrious party and Komsomol veterans and veterans of war and labor, in whose hearts the fire of communist ardor will not die and who from examples of their lives are teaching the young people to love their motherland warmly and be selflessly devoted to the party's cause. Cordial thanks to you, our dear veterans, for this!

Comrades! Deep-seated transformations of economic, social and spiritual life are occurring, the dynamism of intraparty relations is growing continuously and the demands on the standard of party leadership are increasing under the conditions of developed socialism. The republic party organization can only accomplish this task given the highest discipline and organization. We must henceforward strive persistently and consistently to insure that the party links operate smoothly and purposefully and that all communists without exception adopt an active position in life and perform their vanguard role in labor and social life. A favorable moral-political atmosphere has been created here, and all conditions exist for the successful accomplishment of the most complex tasks.

The day is already close when the 26th CPSU Congress will begin its work in Moscow.

The communists and working people of Soviet Estonia are currently living the concerns common to the entire party and country. The good results of the pregress labor vigil are striking testimony to this.

The scale and complexity of the tasks confronting us demand of the gorkoms and raykoms and all party committees the skillful concentration of forces in the main areas and the creative use of accumulated experience in order for us to arrive at the congress with new labor achievements and a precise work program in 1981 and in the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole.

It is important to get off to a confident, sound start right away. The high socialist pledges for 1981 adopted by the republic's working people are our concrete program of struggle for the successful fulfillment of the quotas of the first year of the 5-year plan.

Dear Comrades!

Permit me on behalf of our congress and on behalf of all the republic's 98,000 communists to assure the Leninist CPSU Central Committee, the Politburo and dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev that, as always, the republic party organization will be a loyal and combat detachment of the great Lenin party and that the communists and all working people of Soviet Estonia will give all their efforts, knowledge, and energy for the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the magnificent plans of communist building. (Comrade K.G. Vayno's report was received with great attention and was repeatedly interrupted by applause.)

LEADERS ATTEND MEMORIAL FOR VASILY KAZAKOV

LD191346 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow bade farewell today to Vasily Aleksandrovich Kazakov, an important organizer of the aviation industry, deputy in the USSR Supreme Soviet, Hero of Socialist Labor, winner of the Lenin Prize and of the State Prize of the USSR, minister of the aviation industry of the USSR. The Red Banner Hall of the Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army is covered in mourning with many wreaths. A guard of honor is changed every 3 minutes. A mourning vigil was kept by Comrades Kirilenko, Romanov, Ustinov, Solomentsev and Dolgikh. A memorial meeting was held in Novodevichye Cemetery where Vasily Aleksandrovich Kazakov was buried.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE AGRICULTURE OFFICIAL DIES

LD200847 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 17 Feb 81 p 4

[Excerpt] On 13 February Mikhail Nikolayevich Shirankov, sector chief in the CPSU Central Committee Agricultural Department died suddenly.

STATE AID INCREASES PURCHASE PRICES FOR FARMS

LD191559 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 12 Feb 81 p 2

[Commentary by A. Stolbov, chief of the Agricultural Produce Prices Department of the USSR State Committee on Prices: "Price and Stimuli", first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning of and Economic Incentives for Production and Procurements of Agricultural Products" provides for measures to increase purchase prices for agricultural produce and establish price increments. The article published below describes what has already been done in this direction.

It is known that since the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum purchase prices for field and livestock products have been increased more than once. In particular, the state has begun to pay considerably more to kolkhozes and sovkhozes for milk, potatoes, grain crops, livestock and sugar beet. On average purchase prices for agricultural products have increased 50 percent in 15 years. Meanwhile, retail prices for basic food products and products made from agricultural raw materials have remained practically unchanged.

Improvements in price-formation have promoted an increase in revenue and in the interest which kolkhozes and sovkhozes have in increasing production and sales to the state of field and livestock produce. In recent years this has been promoted chiefly by the payment to farms of 50 percent increments on top of the purchase price for produce sold over and above the plan. These additional payments amounted to approximately R3-3.5 billion a year.

Now in connection with the establishment of unified plans for state purchases and with the aim of maintaining the established average level of expenditure per unit of output, provision has been made for the former additional payments for above-plan sales to be included in the purchase price. On this basis the purchase price for grain crops, especially hulled and fodder crops, has already been raised. Beginning this year farms will be paid 26 percent more for corn, 25-26 percent more for peas, 50 percent more for fodder vetch and 33 percent more for millet. The purchase price of rye has risen by one-third.

In order to further expand soybean production its purchase price has been raised to R350 per ton or by 35 percent. Much work has been done to improve the purchase price for cotton. It has been increased on average by 10 percent. The price of highly valuable fine-fiber cotton, types one and two, has risen appreciably. Meanwhile prices for hand- and machine-harvested cotton have been unified for each variety, which will stimulate higher-quality machine-harvested raw cotton. The purchase prices for individual types of fiber flax and central Russian and southern hemp products have also been raised by 13-50 percent.

Within the limits of the sum allocated union public councils of ministers are charged with revising the purchase prices of other types of produce by agreement with the USSR State Committee on Prices. This work is now virtually finished.

The purchase price for milk has risen in all the union republics; over R1 billion has been allocated for this purpose. About R580 million has been allocated to raise prices for cattle, sheep and hogs. In the RSFSR, the Lithuanian SSR and certain other republics prices for rabbits and poultry have been raised.

In most republics the purchase price for potatoes has changed. On average prices have risen over 13 percent. In some republics prices for sugar beet, certain types of vegetables and melons and other agricultural produce have also been raised.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution made substantial amendments to the system of incentives for increasing the production and sale to the state of agricultural produce.

Instead of the former increment on top of purchase prices for above-plan sales of produce, it has now been established that, during the period 1981-85 kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other agricultural enterprises will be paid a 50-percent increment on top of the new purchase prices, for produce which farms sell to the state above the average annual level achieved in the 10th 5-Year Plan. This applies to grain, sunflowers, sugar beet, potatoes, cotton, livestock and poultry, milk and other products.

Calculations show that if the plans prescribed for 1981 for the sale of agricultural produce to the state are fulfilled, kolkhoz and sovkhos revenue from this incremental payment will increase by R4 billion in comparison with last year. The introduction of this fundamentally new incentive system encourages farms to achieve a high end result--the maximum growth of the production and sale to the state of grain, potatoes, meat, milk and other products.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan the conditions for settling accounts with kolkhozes and sovkhoses for produce are also being improved starting from 1981 procurement. Trade and other enterprises and organizations which effect purchases of agricultural produce will bear all the costs of transporting, dispatching and unloading this produce. When produce is delivered by kolkhoz and sovkhos transportation, these enterprises and organizations will reimburse the farms according to the norms and tariffs applicable to the type of transportation which effected the delivery. Up to 1981 these kolkhoz and sovkhos costs were reimbursed according to the tariffs for motor vehicle transportation, irrespective of the type of transportation used, and because of this farms often lost out.

It is important to note that all the new, increased purchase prices have been extended according to produce sold to the state by the population. According to estimates the population will receive an extra R135-140 million a year. It is also worth mentioning that the increase in purchase prices is being implemented without any change in the retail prices of agricultural products and goods made from agricultural raw materials.

Of course any increase in purchase prices with no change in retail prices causes the state additional expenditure and leads to the redistribution of national income and the diversion of funds from other sectors of the national economy. But the party and government are consciously doing this with the aim of stimulating in agriculture an increase in the production and sale to the state of produce and the growth of the necessary commodity resources in the country.

This policy is reflected in the draft "Basic Guidelines," which state: "To consistently pursue a line toward ensuring **STABILITY OF STATE RETAIL PRICES** [capitalized words published in boldface] for food and nonfood products."

BRIEFS

COMPLETION OF SPASSKIY GRAIN ELEVATOR--One of the socialist pledges assumed by Primorskiy Kray workers is to complete ahead of schedule an 18,000-ton capacity grain elevator in the city of Spasskiy. Workers fulfilled last year's pledge and completed the first stage of the mill combine. The second stage of the mill combine is to be completed by the fourth quarter of 1981, or 7 October. When the entire mill combine is completed and in operation in 1982, it will be able to handle 500 tons of grain per 24 hours. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0215 GMT 12 Feb 81 SK]

GORSHKOV ADDRESSES FUNERAL OF AIR CRASH VICTIMS

LD190757 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA Russian 13 Feb 81 p 3

[TASS correspondent report: "On Their Last Journey"]

[Text] Leningrad, 12 Feb--The city's working people, navy seamen and servicemen from the Leningrad Garrison saw off today on their last journey a group of admirals, generals, officers, ensigns, warrant officers, sailors and employees of the Pacific Ocean Fleet who died on 7 February in the execution of their official duties in an air disaster.

The higher specialized naval officer club where the urns containing the ashes of RSFSR Supreme Soviet Deputies Adm E.N. Spiridonov, commander of the Pacific Fleet, and Vice Adm V.D. Sabaneyev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Pacific Fleet Political Directorate; Lt Gen Avn G.V. Pavlov, commander of the Pacific Fleet Air Forces, and the other victims were placed was in funeral array. In the hall were wreaths from the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, the USSR Defense Ministry, the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, military formations and units and friends and relatives. Eminent military leaders and representatives of party and soviet organizations were in the honor guard.

A funeral meeting was held at Serafimov Cemetery. It was addressed by Fleet Adm of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the navy and USSR deputy defense minister, representatives of the Pacific Fleet sailors and servicemen from the Far East and Leningrad Military Districts.

GORSHKOV PRESENTS AWARDS TO ANTISUBMARINE OFFICERS

LD121157 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Feb 81 p 1

[Capt 3d Rank V. Baltak report: "Decorated by the Commander in Chief"]

[Text] Participating in a competitive group search for an "enemy" submarine for the navy prize, a group of antisubmarine ships took first place. The antisubmariners displayed heightened combat skill and tactical maturity on the exercise. Despite various kinds of interference, the target was detected at maximum range, contact with it was ensured, and the strikes were inevitable.

Fleet Adm of the Soviet Union S. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the navy, showed his appreciation to a large group of sailors for their competent, decisive actions on the exercise. The commander in chief presented personalized wristwatches to officers Yu. Gusev, V. Nikonov, V. Korolyak and others. In the winter training period the antisubmariners are confidently resolving the set tasks and fulfilling their pregress socialist pledges to a high standard.